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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890 --- WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE. \$1 PER YEAR

VOLUMB XXI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 18

BY PROF. J. TROOP.

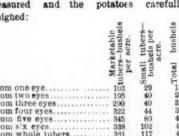
[Abstract from Bulletin No. 31 of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, April, 1890.] VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

The seed used was mostly home grown. On April 12th the tubers were cut in pieces of two eyes each, and planted one foot apart in trenches six inches deep and three feet apart. They received no fertilizers what-

Out of 93 varieties, the following seem to be specially worthy of recommendation and further trial: Beauty of Sheba, Breeze, Dictator, Dakota Red, Early Sunrise, Early King, Gold Flake, Great Eastern, Garfield, New Queen, Rose's New Giant, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Summit.

EFFECTS OF PLANTING DIFFERENT NUM-BER OF EYES.

The ground selected for this experiment was of the same kind as that used for the varieties. The Burbank variety was used, and the tubers selected for uniformity in size, and cut in pieces ranging from one eye to six, the seventh row receiving a whole a farmer can raise for all kinds of stock. potato. They were planted one foot apart Our experience with it has been on sandy, in drills, the rows being three feet apart. After being filled with soil the rows were covered about two inches deep with well rotted barnyard manure, and given level cultivation. From about May 1st until they Generally it is ready to cut in sixty days began to ripen there was a marked difference in the size of the tops, there being a regular, upward gradation from No. 1 to No. 7, suggesting what might be expected later. And in digging, the following yields per acre were obtained, the ground being measured and the potatoes carefully weighed:



The assertion is often made that it is just as profitable to plant one eye in a hill as more; that the yield is not enough greater from planting a whole potato to offset the difference in amount of seed required. The results of this single trial were as follows: The amount required to plant an acre, using whole marketable potatoes, was seventy

seed, is given below:	amount	01
Vield of tubers.	sushels of seed required.	Net yield.
Whole potatoes planted 381 One eye	70	311 96
In favor of whole potato		215
Whole potato	70 14	311 181
In favor of whole potato		130
EFFECTS OF BARNYARD M.		

view toward ascertaining the amount of in- | you have just what the farmers want that do crease in yield of potatces produced on not wish thoroughbred stock. You have ground receiving an application of barnyard size as well as weight of fleece. I enclose manure over that having no manure; and at | you a sample of wool from the two; also a the same time to test the question of the sample from a yearling Shropshire ram; manure. The soil was only moderately fertile, not having been manured for at least | fine ram. six years. The Burbank variety was used, cut in pieces of two eyes each and planted one foot apart in trenches, the same as in row was covered with from two to three ng received no manure and was not counted in the experiment. The second row also received no fertilizer, but was treated in every other respect the same as No. I. They were all given level cultivation throughout the season, and on September 10th the

crop was dog with the lollowi	ng re	Buils	
	otal bu.	[arketable tubers.	mall tubers.
Manured	308 146	264 93	44 48
In favor of manure	162	166	4

and 118 bushels more of marketable potatoes nanured plat produced altogether. So far from him for sale this fall. as the scab was concerned there was apparently no more of it present on the manured than on the unmanured plat.

For the Hay Field.

advertised in this issue, is a new candidate | practical fruit growers in all sections of the for favor in our State. It is manufactured by | country, and in order that it may be as comthe Automatic Mower & Manufacturing Co., prehensive as possible, the Pomologist, Mr. of Harvey, Cook Co., Ill., and the President | Van Deman, will be obliged to all practical of the Company is T. W. Harvey, of Chica- fcuit-growers willing to contribute their exgo, the well known stock-breeder, who will perience and reply to the circular of interrognot need any introduction to the cattle atories which he has prepared for the pur in this State by Prof. Samuel Johnson, with of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All headquarters at Lansing. We don't believe those who assist in the work of this report in Can't say. Have not heard of them for a its affairs could be in better hands. The Professor writes us that he has examined the when published.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES. automatic mower, and believes it to be all that is claimed for it. We refer our readers to advertisement in another column for particulars. For the Michigan Farmer. HUNGARIAN GRASS.

> We recommend sowing one bushel per acre between June 6th and 15th, cut it as soon as in the milk, sure. If your land is of such a character as to be dusty at time of cutting, rake by hand, as the horse rake will take up to much dust. Care it thoroughly in the cock. Be careful and do this as it contains so much sap when it is cut that if not thoroughly cured it will mold in stack or mow.

We have raised and fed a great deal of Hungarian grass to horses, and if well enred it makes the best hay known to us. We found also that our stock would always leave good clover or timothy to eat this. If fed liberally it is surprising how it will fatten them. With a good land and a favorable season you should get two tons or more per acre. We are inclined to the opinion that it is the cheapest and best hay gravelly and loamy rich soils.

Frost kills it easily, and for this reason we sow it right after June 6th, as we sometimes get a little frost the first part of June. after seeding.

DEWEY & STEWART

NOTES FROM A SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Shropshire Stock Farm.
Ionia, April 29, 1890.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Not hearing much from the Shropshire breeders in regard to the number of lambs they have this year, I thought it might be well to let you know what Buffalo Bill has done. He is the sire of 76 lambs, from 48 ewes. I weighed four of them when five weeks old; two ewes, 65 lbs. each; two rams, 55 lbs. each; twin lambs, dropped the first week in March. The 74 will average 40 lbs. I would like know how I stand an number and weight with other Shrop. breeders. I have the finest bunch of lambs. I ever raised. I sheared the ewes and the

average weight of fleece was nine lbs.

Mr. Editor, I have read a great many comments on cross-breeding with Shror bushels; while by using one eye only seven shire rams, which some claim is a total failbushels were required. The difference in ure. If you will slow me I willtell you yield between a whole potato and one and my experience in crossing. I took two after deducting the amount of grade Merino ewes and served them with thoroughbred Shropshire rams. I got two ewe lambs that sheared nine lbs. of very nice wool. I then crossed them with a thoroughbred Spanish Meripo ram. The result was a ram lamb and an ewe lamb. I she ared them this week, the ram sheared 15 lbs. The weight of the ram after shearing, 166 lbs. The ewe sheared 16 lbs., the weight of ewe after shearing was 76 lbs. Toey are now one year old. If you wish wool with a good sized sheep, continue on with Merino stock. If you wish mutton and wool, con-This experiment was undertaken with a tinue on with Shropshire and I feel confident from Farmer, of England. He is a very J. CORBITT.

> The samples reached us all right. That from the Shropshire yearling is very good, cross-bred ewe is remarkably heavy for a cros3-bred, three inches long, lacking in quality and crimp. The cross-bred ram is the handsomest of the lot-fine crimp the entire length, staple 31/4 inches, with less oil than the ewe's-a very desirable fleece in every way.

A FINE SHROPSHIRE RAM.

The illustration above of the imported Shropshire ram Proud Victor 8940, is a very life-like representation of this fine animal. He was bred by Messrs. P. & G. Evans, Uffington, England, his sire being Royal Cockade (3209). On the dam's side he is of very choice breeding, tracing to some of the most noted stock rams. Proud Victor is a The result shows 166 bushels of market- large massive sheep, with the true mutton able potatoes in favor of the manured plat, form, and has won many honors in the show ring. The Messrs. Crosby have used him on per acre on the manured plat than the un- a number of their ewes, and will have stock

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture is preparing, under the supervision of the Chief of the Pemological Division, to issue a very full report on the many varieties of fruits grown in this country. This report will The Hopkins Automatic Mower, which is | consist | largely of the actual experience of

Shropshire Ram, Imported and Owned by J. S. & W. G. Crosby, Greenville, Mich.

Provid Victor 8940 AS.R

NOTES BY THE WAY. The Outlook for Wheat in Macomb County -Visit to Some of the Farms near Romeo -The Farm of A. B. Maynard.

wheat fields, and now that the plant has be- the shearing. Where this has been done the land becomes | tent. But he will have had the experience | handsome staple, this young ram has cross would show a fair growth, but the majority | cold, but drainage, good cultivation and at the shearing festival. We had but a short gave but little hope of more than one-half a plenty of manure have made it very productime to look over the flock. erop, while others would not produce suf- tive. Open ditches had to be dug across its Messrs. Bristol & Chapman are getting ficient to pay for the work of putting it in. entire breadth to drain the surface water, their flock of Merinos into good shape. They Invariably the best pieces were on summer and to accomplish this Mr. Maynard had to are of the Atwood family, the ewes coming fallow, and this appears to be the rule all | carry them across adjoining lands at his own | from the Taylor flock, and at present they are over the State so far as we have observed. expense. As soon as the surface water was using two rams of Clark blood. One of these At Lenox a change is made to the Michigan got rid of, frost, air and sunlight soon is Lord Byron by A. Chapman 118, by a son Air Line, a branch of the Grand Trunk which | changed the soil, and the decayed vegetation | of Adirondack; the other is A. Chapman 132, extends to Jackson, and half an hour's ride of long years made it rich and mellow. At by Mayer. Both these were bred by A. brings us to Romeo. As we near this latter present a dairy herd of about 40 head is Chapman, of Middlebury, Vt. They were place the country changes, becoming more carried, with a number of yearling heifers on exhibition at the shearing, and both were rolling, and the soil lighter and more varied and calves designed to take the place of the shorn. They are nice animals, differing in in character. On the lighter lands the older cows. They are all grade Shorthorns, type, and each had its admirers. Messes. wheat was looking best, but even the best from half bloods to seven-eighths. As the Bristol & Chapman made a good show from comb County is concerned, the government | Shorthorn bull is always kept on the farm. | Robt. McKay, Esq., who was looking well report of an average of 67 per cent is none | Then there is a large flock of high grade Me- | and hearty although a victin during the

solid farmers of the county, the first stop come from the J. C. Thompson flock. part in the affairs of life with as much was made. Here we saw the best field of A bunch of shoats-generally cross-breds, pleasure as half a century ago. He still good growth for the season, plant green and | boar. He finds a few hogs not only a nec- | business interests, and is a most useful citivigorous, and the field free of bare spots. essity but a paying investment on a dairy Here are kept a considerable herd of Short- farm. Butter-making is the chief business horns and a good flock of high grade Merino of the farm, and it is carried on systematisheep, with some thoroughbreds. The continued demand for sheep has led the farmers | fall, the other in the spring. The creamery | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. through this section to pay more attention to their flocks, and also to increase their num- eries being used, with a swing churn and a hey-especially for new milch cows, young bers. The McKay flock are large, rather butter-worker. The product comes to De- stock and calves-nothing better, unless plain bodied, with a good length of staple, and troit, and is contracted to the leading retail carefully cured clover hay, which for sheep very desirable in every way. The wool always grocery firm in this city. As the farm is run and lambs I consider best of all. For two sells quick, and close to the top of the mar- for the stock it carries, neither grain, hay years I raised Hungarian in an orchard ket. The fleeces must average 60 per cent of or straw is ever sold. The buildings are quite thick overhead with tree tops, and delaine wool. The Shorthern herd has been extensive, very well planned, nothing fancy. shaded. Sowed about the first of June, got kept up in spite of the depression in values but designed to give good shelter to all the a big crop the first year. Cut when seed in of all kind of cattle, and in connection with stock on the farm. There is room for tying head was fully grown. It cares slow; should Mr. Ball, Mr. McKay owns the two very fine up over 50 cows in the stable, and it is kept lie on the ground, after cutting, till thorstock bulls, Loudon Duke of Hidaway 4th 87763, and 6th Constance Dake of Hilldale The young calves are all by Loudon Duke | fitted up with granaries and bins, cooking | to the barn, for, like sowed corn, if mowed of Hidaway, and show the neat head and apparatus, etc., very comfortable sheep too soon will have to be removed. When smooth, compact form of their sire. There were half a dozen young heifers which show up very well. The next crop of caives will is the silo built a year ago, of which a des- it, Hungarian is a good substitute. It grows be by 6th Constance Duke of Hilldale, which | cription was furnished by Mr. Maynard to | rapidly, making a crop in ninety days of is now at the farm. He is a red, more rangy the FARMER. The last of the silage was from two to three tons to the acre. Onethan Loudon Duke, a little over two years old, with a good head and neck, excellent | One feed per day had been given the stock. | and you will sow some more. Good land front, with straight lines and great length of and the milch cows and breeding ewes cer- makes the best grass—the same with marhip from the coupling back. His calves in tainly came out this spring looking well. the Ball herd are handsome and very promis- The milch cows had done very well, as the scriber," Parma, Mich. ing. It will require two years yet to mature

tween the McKay farm and Romeo, and here | Heck, the manager of the farm, said they | termined by actual count the number of seeds | Southdown Association will be held in the popular in this section. He is using a son of is the cheapest and best method of securing son trefoil, 125,000; mammoth red clover, laid before the Association during the section. Clark 169), and is breeding him to his half of the best we have seen, built on the right 677,000, alfalfa, 243,000.

sisters. He is a big fine sheep, with a form principle, nothing neglected, and in a subdenoting great constitution-short thick stantial manner. The wheat on this farm neck with heavy folds, broad short head, a looks fairly well, but on others near it was strong back, fleece longer than the average, in poor shape. not carrying much oil, and of good quality. A short stop was made at the A. D. Tay-

fields would not be classed above fair in an heifers mature they are tested, and retained their flock. ordinary year. So far as this section of Ma- in the herd if good milkers. A thoroughbred At the farm of John McKay, one of the good fleeces. Generally the rams used apparently renewed his youth, and is taking

cally. One half of the herd comes in in the system is followed, two large Wilson creambox stalls for breeding animals, a hog house | several days; be careful not to draw too soon sheds, large poultry house with yards, corn | we expect to cut our supply of winter hay, cribs, tool house, etc. Last, but not least, but on examination find the frost has killed good coat of flesh they carried and the conthis bull, and then he will be a grand one. dition of their coats attested. The ewes The farm of Mr. J. C. Thompson lies be- had between 60 and 70 lambs, and Mr. is kept one of the best flocks of Merinos in had done well. As to the quality of butter per pound for fifteen varieties of grasses. In Illinois National Bank Building, Springfield,

The Macomb County Sheep-Breeders held There are three or four excellent two year lor farm to see how his flock of sheep was their annual shearing at Romeo on Tues- old rams in this flock which are fit to head doing. The flocks, of which two distinct day last, and while in attendance a visit was good flocks, both in breeding and make-up. ones are kept, one of Atwood and the other made to some of the farms in the vicinity. Mr. Thompson's last year's crop of lambs of mixed blood, are in charge of Mr. Chaun-From the car windows, between Detroit have made good growth, and the ewe lambs cey Bates, and number 350 head of all ages, and Romeo, glimpses could be had of the are good. He had a number of his flock at He has 75 lambs of this season's crop, with some ewes yet to come in. Last season he gun to grow, some idea of the probable yield The next visit was to the farm of Hon. A. raised over 80 head. His yearlings were the can be had. The country along this line of B. Maynard, who is engaged in making a largest we have seen, a good many of the or less loam on the surface. It is naturally the most unpromising pieces of land in the ram being used is a son of Rocket 718, a a cold soil, lying very level, and requiring town of Ray, and he is succeeding, although ram of Clark blood but bred by Mr. Taylor, underdraining and frequent working to keep no doubt at a cost which would pay for one and sired by Beauregard 417. On the Genthe basis of 365 days' growth. The record is given below: it in good condition for producing crops. of the finest farms in the State of equal exvery productive, and abundant crops of and the plausure which come from seeing ed well, and the two crops of lambs raised grains and grass are raised. It is well adapt- such a work grow under one's hands. Here from him are very satisfactory. A yearling ed to oats, barley and wheat, but not to is a farm of 320 acres, one hundred yet in ewe with four straight crosses to Genesee corn, although careful farmers get fine yields | woods, which shows the work which the | was shown us. It is one of the best in the of that also. The wheat on these farms is clearing and subduing the portion under cul- flock, good sized, well formed, and carrying a very spotted; a single field, or parts of it, tivation must have entailed. The soil was nice fleece. It was one of the sheep shown

At Romeo we met our old time friend rinos, big useful animals, and carrying winter to an attack of "la grippe." He has zen as well as a clear-headed business man.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

Yes sir; Hungarian grass makes excellent clean, sweet and well ventilated. There are | oughly wilted; cock up and let it stand for being fed out, and it had kept to the last. half bushel of seed sows an acre. Try it, row beans. This is in answer to "Sub-O. S. ALLEN.

THE Illinois Experiment Station has dehis old stock ram Zack Chandler (L. P. and feeding the corn crop. The silo is one 364 000; common red clover, 333,000; alsike, sion.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

At Canandaigus, N. Y.

J. Horatio Earll, Secretary of the N. Y. State American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, sends us the official report of the annual shearing held under the auspices of that Association, at Canandaigus, N. Y., April 10th and 11th. Some 67 sheep were on exhibition, and Mr. Earli writes that they were the best lot of sheep, and made the best records in the history of the Association. All the records of weights of fleeces were on the basis of 365 days' growth.

This record shows that Michigan and New York must hereafter dispute for superiority in the shearing qualities of their Merinos, as Vermont has apparently dropped into the rear. The shearing of the rams sired by Vici does not surprise us. We saw them in Deroad is generally pretty stiff clay, with more handsome farm out of what was once one of ewes in fleece running ever 100 lbs. The cember, and looked for leavy fleeces from them, largely the result of extreme density. It was our intention to be present at this shearing, but it came on same date as the one at Saline, in this State, which we had promised to attend. Remember all the fleeces are on

Owner.	Breeder.	Name of Sheep	Name of Sire.	Ear Label Number.	Age, years	Length Staple.	Length Fibre.	Weight o	Weig Flee lbs.	1
P Martin P Martin P Martin P Martin P Martin P Martin E C Harris G S Preston Davis Cossit Lusk & Hickox J H Earll R M Lee	Owner Owner Owner Owner Owner Owner Owner S S Lusk Owner	Block. Voucher. Chub P M's 438 Ben. Chimes Clipper D C 894 Reform. Star Gazer R M L 86	Standard Bearer Standard Junior Copperbottom. Vici Euvoy. D Cossitt 711. Admeren. Adirondack 2d Harmony. Paddy.	438 406 65 42	3 3 4 4 2 3 3 5 3 3 1 1	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	134 107 103 130 112 107 118 132 147 110 68	34 35 35 35 34 38 41 39 27 25 13	10% 05% 12 03 09% 05 09 06% 11% 00 09%
R M Lee R M Le	Owner Owner Owner L P Clark. L P Clark Owner Owner		Capt Blaine Capt Blaine Adirondack Paddy Grand View	986	5 4 2 1 1 1 3 2	3% 2% 3 3 3 2%	31/4 31/4 31/4 31/4 31/4 31/4 31/4 31/4	1 75	19 21 13 12 15 12 19	00 08 02 02 01 11 13 07 12 09

At Hadley, Lapeer Co.

The Hadley Agricultural Society has held an angual shearing in Hadley every spring production of potato-scab by the use of fresh sire, Buffalo Bill from ewe 10350; one bought since 1878 except last year, when they united with the Metamora people at Metamora. The past two or three years however the shearings have been under the management of the Lapeer County Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Club. These shearings have always been well attended, and have had a good influence in keeping alive the interest in the sheep and wool industry. Wednesday, April 23, the day of the public shearing this the experiment with varieties. After the staple over four inches, and quite fine. The wheat, on summer fallow, of the trip. It had is kept also, with a full blood Chester White manages his extensive farm, besides his year, proved bad so far as the weather was concerned, raining from early in the morning trenches had been filled with soil, one until nearly noon; this kept some of the breeders who had some distance to come from bringing out their sheep. Shearing did not commence until dinner had been served by the inches of fresh horse manure mixed with a ladies of the Baptist church in the dining hall on the ground. Owing to the late hour and quantity of bedding. The next row adjoinlack of shearers but a small number of the sheep were shorn. The sheep on exhibition were a choice lot, as the record of the shearing will disclose.

Of the 40 sheep on exhibition J. McGregor showed three, R. D. Stephens five, F. Selby three, Dr. D. F. Stone two, H. S. Brigham two, R. Stuart 10, A Baldwin five, J. Tower and A. McDougal one each. There was a good attendance in the afternoon and a good deal of old time interest manifested.

The horsemen improved the opportunity and were out in gie t numbers; over 20 stallions were on exhibition. Enclosed find list of sheep shorn. H. S. BRIGHAM, Sec'v

	and the second					3	
Owner.	Breeder and Label No.	Age, years.	Weight of	Days' Growth.	Length Staple.	Weigor Flee lbs.	ght ce. oz.
R D Stephens	R D Stephens 20	6	190	901	278	31	13
D F Stone	S Burwell 227	4	1231		1%	29	02
				358	1%		11
J Arnold	A Baldwin 19	4	1621	358	214		14
H S Brigham	M C Moon 82	2	105	358	214	22	11
H S Brigham	L Sprague 157	0			214	20	09
J McGregor	A D Taylor 647	0	92%		2000	22	01
J W Tower	A Baldwin 33	0		843	2%	20	05
F Selby	R D Stephens 50	14	101	363	91/	20	05
A Baldwin	A Baldwin 34	1	107	356	214	10	10 01
A Baldwin	A Baldwin 85	1	7814		2%	10	01
A Baldwin	A Baldwin 36	1		355			
A Baldwin	A Baldwin 38	1			214		08
J Arnold	J Arnold 50	1	631/4	300	21/2	11	14
J McGregor	J McGregor 126	2	6714		2%	19	68
J Arnold	J Arnold 101	3	71	357	3	20	03
J Arnold	J Arnold 100	2	73	858	3	21	00

American Southdown Association.

The annual meeting of the American Macomb County. Mr. Thompson was busy from the ensilage fed cows, it ranks high, one pound of red-top there are 4,136,000 Illinois, May 28, 1890, at 2:30 P. M. A full shearing. His flock of ewes are plain- slowing a good deal of the flavor of grass seeds; blue grass, 2,185,000; timothy, 1,421,- attendance is desired. Communications bodied as a rule, with heavy necks and good butter. Mr. Maynard will put in more sil- 000; orchard grass, 457,000; tall meadow oat from members who cannot be present may flanks, a style of sheep which is always age this season than last, as he is satisfied it grass, 155,000; white clover, 863,000; crimbe sent to the Secretary, and will be duly

J. H. Potts, Pres.

The Shaw Potato.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Yours truly, SUBSCRIBER.

S. E. PRATHER, Sec. long time. Have probably run out.

OLIVET, April 28, 1830. Can you tell me through your valuable raper where I can get some seed potatoes of the old Shaw variety. They were roundish breeders of this State. No man stands better name and breeders of this State. in shape and had large dark blue spots on ter with his friends and associates than Mr. post office on a postal card. Address H. E. them. They were early and good keepers. Harvey. The Company will be represented Van Deman, Pomologist, U. S. Department

A CANADIAN poultry-grower cautions

against the excessive use of clover which is

so strongly recommended as a food for

The blossoms and leaves, soaked in boiling

water, and thickened with meal, make the

THERE is a great demand for capons in

Boston. The supply comes principally from

New Jersey, where the business is largely

conducted. The western product goes to

New York, and is not as fine and even in

guished by the appearance of the combs.

other parts of the country where they have

not got the business down to a science, the

mortality is as high as twenty-five per cent

WHEN THE HAIR

pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experi-

glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair,

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-

case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is al-ways agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go

round with heads looking like 'the fretful

cupine' should hurry to the nearest dree and purchase a bottle of the Vigor.'

The Sunny South, Atlanta Ga.
"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures bald-

ness, restores the natural color, cleanses the

scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dress-ng. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs

from most hair tonies and similar prepara-tions, it being perfectly harmless."—From Economical Housekeeping, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

SCROFULA. BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

Liberal Returns.

On April 10th we returned to our agents out

and sample copy (24 pages each week) to AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BREEDING WHIMS AND FANCIES OF DRIVERS.

Figually with the jockey who steers the running horse, the drivers of the trotters are creatures of sentiment, as to the merits or demerits of certain strains of trotting blood. It is not so much a question of actual pre-eminence in blood and breeding, but is more often brought about as the result of association on the training grounds or in th actual contests on the race-track, and this close acquaintance with horses of kindred breed begets a faith in and liking for trotters inheriting this blood. For instance Hiram Woodruff, having before him the forcible example of Ludy Suffolk, declared his preference for animals in which the Messenger blood pre lominated; he also admired Andrew Jekson and Long Island Black Hawk, and in his last years became a convert to the Hambletonian faith through the doings of Dexter. Dan Mace, ever mindful of Ethan Atlen's flights of speed, purity of gait and intense desire to trot, once said, in his positive style, "I like a dash of Morgan blood," but in the light given him by Lady Thorn's secret trial of a mile in 2:103 in the presence and under the watches o John Doty and William H. Saunders, who are living w thesses, he was convinced that Mambrino Chief and thoroughbred blood were great helps in giving a tro ter lasting powers, a long stride with no waste action He always had great respect for George M. ity, and held that Hopefui's goodness large ly came from his grandsire. "Dry" Tail man soys there was no such stallion as George M. Patchen. While Orrin Hickok has a penchant for the Clay blood because o ney and St. Jul en, Budd Doble is faithfu to Dexter and gives his vote to a strong in-fusion of Hambletonian and American Star blood. Ax ell cinfim his belief with telling fores. - Chicago Lorseman.

It will be noted that the whims and fancies, as the Horseman calls them, held by drivers, are as various as those of breaders or writers on the trotting borse. And yet ! each one rests on a basis of substantial facts. "whim" or a "faucy." It serves to show that while the process of forming the trotter into a distinct family of the horse is progressing rapidly, it is not yet on a basis where one would be justified in discarding any line of breeding that is proved to be a producer of speed at the trot. In fact it there is any one thing that the track has decided with certainly within the past three years it is that the so-called "standard" cannot be relied upon as a sure indication that its members will produce the fastest and most lasting trotters. Sires and dams are being added to the "standard" by the performance of their progeny which have no other right to that position. And breeders are beginning to realize that a lot of weedy, nonde cript stallions, without either individuality or speed to recommend them, but with "git-edged" pedigrees, are doing an immenses mount of damage to the horse stock of the country as well as to the reputation of the American trotter. Here is a pointer on this sut ject from Mr. O. A. Roode, who writes as follows to the Breeders' Gazette:

"My own observation has often led me This standard (?) breeding is a curse to the farmers and a miserable disappointmen. I have in my stable to-day a pair of colts cought with a lasso along with their mothers from a herd of ponies last summer and for perfect soundness, size, style, and good, smooth action and disposition I have yet to see from last season's colts from standard (2)-bred sires a pair of colts that make a batter showing, and we have a lot of them through the country. Of course I do dividuality, but I do believe I will get much more satisfaction and profit from the pair of While we regard a first-class trotting bred

stallion, with the breeding, the individual merit and the ability to produce colts with size, style and action, as the most desirable of all stattions to breed to, the selection calls for careful considers tion and good judgment. We are coming to the belief that an untried and undeveloped trotting stallion should never be allowed in the "standard," no matter what his breeding, and that the beredftary right to that distinction should be backed up by individual performance. The system of breeding only to winners is what produced the thoroughbred, and through it every line of blood which had not that distinctive merit was surely eliminated. The course has been the great factor in tuilding up the race-horse, and under the same system the track would weed out the undesirable individuals among trotters, and make the breeding of this great family of the horse less of a lottery than it is at present.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM.

BANGOR, April 21, 1990.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Your extended circulation in all parts of the State makes the FARMER a valuable medium for advertising and also for noting the various and radical improvements in stock in different localities. We note with pleasure the enterprise exhibited by some of those most interested in this direction, but we have failed to see anything concerning the model farm owned by Mr. Thomas Cross, two miles west of this village, known as "Evergreen Stock Farm."

The farm proper consists of 400 acres of choice land, all in a body, substantially and thoroughly improved. In 1861 Mr. Cross Young Jim, he by George Wilkes. Reported commenced in the wilderness with a capital price, \$1,000. of 313 good solid days' work every year, backed by a will that could but succeed. Gradually broad fields took the place of forest glades, and each succeeding year de- \$34,000. His grand dam was owned in Detroit veloped some new improvement, until in 1887, his long cherished idea of a model stock farm became a reality. Then the use of the extensive barns that had taken the place of the primitive log cabin and cow stables dawned on the minds of those who before had wondered why this barns were

That season Mr. Cross spent two months in France, bringing back with him 14 head of thoroughbred horses and colts, consisting of Percheron, French Ceach and French Draft stock. These made an addition to his already large stock of horses, making his stables second to none in the State, and from these the improvement has been radical and thorough.

The reputation the farm had already acquired was augmented by the erection this eason of a model stock barn, which is doubtless the finest and most comple diding of its kind in the county if not in

Western Michigan. In size it is 44x130 feet to be trotted for at the meeting at Saginaw, to cost, thoroughly windowed, ventilated, 14 nominations. The Michigan men who have and protected by a liberal application of paint. A wind engine furnishes power for Bradley, Bay City; W. R. Armstrong, Romeo; a line shaft, to which is attached pumps, feed mills, etc.

A hall, ten feet wile, extends the entire length through the middle of the first floor, on either side of which are 18 completely finished box stalls, 14x18 feet each, besides a feed room and a well furnished office. The second floor is nearly all devoted to storing hay and straw, in which there is room for over 200 tons, the machinery for unloading and handling being of the most approved order. Besides this barn there are two others on the farm either of which would grace an ordinary farm, which together with his large, substantial and well appointed farm house, with its surroundings, deeply propriateness of the name "Evergreen Stock Farm."

This season Mr. Cross has made some important sales. First a splendid Percheron stallion to Messrs. Edenborough & Caldwell, near Benton Harbor, price not made public. Second, the French draft stallion, Gregoire 5785. (1267) to Maxam Bros., Marcellus, \$1,500. Third, the French Coach stallion Charley May 486, to Edenborough & Caldwell, \$2,000. Fourth, the Percheron stallion Champagne S113, (9436) to George Eddy of Shelby, \$1,800, and a beautiful pair of Magna Charta matched bay geldings, five years o'd, to Capt. Thomas Waters, of Ishpeming, \$500. Be ides these he has made several sales of grades at remunerative prices, his entire sales so far aggregating nearly \$8,000.

When we consider that scarcely three heavy horses is yet large, it is quietly hinted by those who may know that the coming season will again take the proprietor across the and therefore cannot be put down as a water for a second importation, in which case, with his former experience, we may expect to see one of the finest shipments of heavy horses ever brought to Michigan.

OF INTEREST TO IMPORTERS.

A subscriber writes: "I have bred three a light chestnut, the mare is black. I was assured that every colt would be bay, and dollar stallon passing my farm I am sure day, July 7th. the colts would have been as good and as pearly slike. That's all the Cleveland Bay I want. I believe they are a lot of mongrels." If this had been the first complaint of this kind, we would not have felt like publishing it. But we have had others, as well as the personal statements of farmers to the same effect. It is evident some English breeders are meeting the demand for this style of horse by using outside blood. and the idea of paying enormous prices for corded pedigrees.

Horse Gossip.

It is said that James Murphy, of Ch'cago, as paid over \$20,000 for Branch County norses since the first of January.

Ex-Senator Fair, of Nevada, has purchased a California ranch and will engage in the business of breeding troiters.

THE owners of Maud S., Sunol, Palo Alto. Susie S. and Gene Smith expect them to trot under 2:0834 this season. We don't.

C. CRAWFORD, of Caseville, this State, has purchased a half interest in the brood trotting mare Pearl, by New York, and her colt by

MR E. WARNER, of Reading. Hil'sdale Co. imported Percheron stallion Bayard, a note1

JOHN GRANT of this city, has purchased from Miss Alice A. Backue, of Les'ie, Ingham Co., the two-year-old colt Harry Backus, by W. Bailey 3157.

THE National Trotting Association will, at the end of the season publish a book giving the official records of the year and the breeding of the horses making them.

N. P. CLARK'S stock barn at Brookway, near St. Cloud, Minn., burned last week, and 21 imported breeding mares perished. They were valued at \$25,000. The barn cost \$3,500.

MR. W. Fisk, of Coldwater, has sold to Mr A. Campbell, of Manchester, a two-year-old stallion by Masterlode, dam Allie Wilkes, by

THE race horse Iroquois, the only American ored horse which ever won the English Derby. was sold at Nashville, Tenn., last week for for a long time.

R. A. BROWN, of Fand Beach, this State, has sold to R. C. Bradley, of Port Hope, the four-year-old red roan fil'y Parmiun, by Parone, 2:341/2, dam Minnie Taylor, by Hickory, a son of Royal George.

THE combination sale of horses at Lansing closed on Wednesday. Up to 2 P. M. that day 28 head had been so'd at an average of \$198.75 including colts, grades, driving horses, etc. We will give the list of anima's and purchasers in next issue.

ONE of our State exchanges mentions a bay filly two years old, called Daisy, sired by King Herod, "a grand-son of Ethan Allen." King Herod was sired by Sir Charles, or "Old Charley, ' owned at Leslie, Ingham Co., but he was not a son of Ethan Allen. That point

was settled 15 years ago. THE entries to the \$3,000 Guaranteed Stake | vester has been introduced. It is ugly work | economical-100 Doses One Dollar.

with 31 feet posts, finished without regard July 15 to 18, closed on the 15th of April with long, and a granary filled with the plump entered are Wm. Willets, Pontiac; R. M. South End Farm, Portsmouth; Wm. Var Pulten, Holland City; F. E. Talmadge, Saginaw, and J. J. Baird, Lansing.

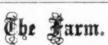
> MR. A. I. BARBER, of MASON, Ingham Co. recently made the following sales:

To A. B. Cartright, Springport, Jackson Co. e tay fil y Marjory, foaled 1887, by Green-eks, dam by Ingbam Chief (son of Mam-ico Hambletoulan): second dam by son of ter Lon, si e of Silver Sides, 2:22 To E. E. Hatch, Horton, Jackson Co., bay led 1888, by Greenbacks, dam by son of Victor Knight; second dam Beauty (dam of Colored Girl, 2:25%), by Tr phy 681.

The young stall on Burlington 9491, adversed in this i sue, is one of the finest bred orses in Michigan. It would be almost im possible to conceive any horse of his breedset with evergreens, at once suggest the ap- ing to be other than a good, hard-toned, dead in quality according to the soil in which game trotter, of the h ghest style and finish, and we are assured Burlington combines all these qualities. There is not one among his ancestors for several generations that has no been distinguished for individual excellence great speed and the power to breed on. Far ners and breeders of Southern M'chigan are to be congratulated on having such a stallion in the'r neighborhood.

HON. J. M. TURNER, of Lansing, who has some choicely bred brood mares, will send some to Dauntless, the s're of Gene Smith, Thornless, Hendryx and Ed. Annau, and others to Sphinx, by Electioneer. And, by be way, is not that the surest method of preeding some good ones? With as many good stallions as there are in the State now omprising all the best producing lines of blood, the cwner of brood mares can study er in the cells which are irregularly hexago out the test combination of blood to meet his | nal in form and contain fluid, or sap, in which years have elapsed since Evergreen Stock fancy, and use such stallions as he wishes. It the granules float; when the potato is of good Farm was opened the showing for success is is the cheapest as well as the surest way to most auspicious, and although the stock of breed trotters. What is wanted are good

THE \$10,0000 Merchants' and Manufactur ers' Guarante d Stakes, to be trotted for at he summer meeting of the De'roit Driving Club, July 22 to : 5, c'osed with 19 subscribers of which the following is a list: D. T. Foster Bloomington, Ill.; James Stinson, Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Bills, Tecumseh, Mich.; D. Deming, Terre Haute, Ind.; R. L. & C. S. Cobb, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Glenview Stock Farm, Louis ile, Ky.; James E Clay, Paris, Ky.; Hickory Grove Stock Farm, Racine, Wis.; G. W. Lethy consecutive seasons to a registered Cleve- & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Budd Doble, Chicago, a long pedigree, and have three colts of dif- Loth'an, Hamtramek, Mich.; Edgewood Stock | water in the soil. ferent colors. One has the color of the Faim, Terre Haute, Ind ; George H. Hamborse, another of my mare, and the other is mond, Detroit, Mich.; James G. Gray, Boston, Mass.; James El fott, Philadelph'a Pa.; Bob Stewart Kansas City, Mo.: F. S. McGraw, Bay all alike. If I had picked up the first five Perk, Cal. The horses are to be named Mon-



The Barley Crop.

For a number of years no one of the small grains has paid, in localities suited to its cultivation, better than barley. It has usually When a C'eveland Bay gets a chestnut colt brought more per pound than any other from a black mare it is safe to say there is grain, the large profit made by brewing and omething wrong. We believe such horses | malting it going in part at least to growers should be sold under a guarantee that their of the grain. This could hardly be but for produce would be as claimed or the horse to certain fac's about the barley crop which be taken back. Our importers should take largely restrict its production. It is commeans to prevent mongrel-bred animals monly regarded as an uncertain crop, disbeing fo's'ed upon them, and hold the Eng- agreeable to harvest, and except under fanot ignore choice breeding; it cannot be lish breeder to a strict accountability. There vorable circumstances often worth no more ov restimated when joined with good in- are too many mongre's in this country now, than its feeding value, for which it ranks foreign ones is ridiculous. We call a ten mon belief that only a comparatively limited which produces the so-called potato rot grows common mares have paid from \$15 to \$100 | tion to this as a matter which menaces the cach for service fee."

| Mond benefit that only a comparatively limited most invariantly in abundant moisture, a cach for service fee." business of importing horses by destroying barley growing. Of this we are not so sure. much water to dissolve it, and which makes the rate of 100 pounds to an acre. Und r confidence in their purity of blood and re- It is certain that failures to produce first qual- very watery sap, bet's tend to favor this ity barley occur in localities where it is gen- growth and encourage this disease. To sum erally a safe crop Quite possibly, therefore, failures elsewhere are due to mistakes in sowing or harvesting. The best methods of growing the crop are therefore matters of general interest.

The new tariff bill prepared by the Ways and Mans committee of Congress proposes a duty of thirty cents a bushel on Canadian barley. Whatever other changes may be made in this schedule, the increased duty on barley will probably stand, and by shutting out Canadian competition, it will insure for American farmers for several years a better market and higher prices for this crop than they have lately received. It is not likely, visitors describes the machine as follows: indeed, that this country will be able for a

barley are therefore timely. In the first place, this grain needs to be this crop. Sown on fall-plowed land in place of spring wheat, it would probably succeed wherever the latter crop is a success. No crop germinates quicker than barley and none matures earlier. As it requires when mak sow it very early, so as to mature the crop raising, from the old tin pans to the more b fore excessive summer heats begin. It needs rich, dry soil, but not an excess of fresh stable manure. What is left over from a previous manuring for corn will place soil reasonably fertile in the best possible posi-

tion for growing a barley crop. If the soil be not vory rich, barley may still be sown, provided the soil be dry and friable. On a corn or potato stubble, deep plowing for barley is not necessary, and is, on the contrary, rather an injury. It takes too long, and it turns under too deeply the fine tilth prepared by freezing and thawing through the previous winter. What the barley crop mainly requires is mineral fertility, potash and phosphate. A dressing of these, drilled in with the seed, will almost insure a plump, heavy grain, while without the mineral a dressing of stable manure will only make a rank growth of straw with shrivelled, shrunken gra'n. As a further security of plump grain, we have known a top dressing of salt, applied when the grain was just peering through the surface of the soil, to produce an excellent effect. Nothing is better to keep soil moist and cool than salt. It is also an excellent solvent of any mineral manures that are in the soil, provided they have, (as both phosphate and potash often do, assumed an insoluble

form. The o'd-time objection to barley as an ugly crop to harvest has practically been done away with since the self-binding har- best medicine to take, and it is the

threshing barley, but that job does not last grains of barley, and worth more per pound even than wheat, will overcome this objection. We believe that for reasons stated above, barley will pay better this year than it has recently done, provided it is grown so as to be plump and sound. Oats are now sold except 2,000 head. over-produc d and likely to be another season. Wherever a farmer has a specially dry and rich piece of ground that he was intending to sow with oats, let him sow at least a part of it with barley, applying mineral ma- 000,000. nure with the seed grain, and he need not regret the result .- American Cultivator.

Food Value of Potatoes.

Henry Stewart, discussing the food value of potatoes as affected by soil, drainage, moisture and manures, says, in the Rural New Yorker: Potatoes vary considerably they are grown. The tubers grown upon and less water than those grown on clay soil which is apt to be wetter and colder. A per bushel and was sold for 75 cents. peaty soil, that is, a swamp after it has been drained, produces the very best kind of po tatoes, -dry, mealy, and containing a maximum yield of starch, which is 18 to 25 per ent. Wet soil produces "soggy" potatoes containing sometimes as low as nine to 11 per cent. of starch, and consequently possessing only half the feeding value of the best kind. The more starch in the potatoes the more mealy they cook. The starch in the potato exists in granules of a shape much like that of a clam shell with concentric lines upon it; and these are crowded togethquality the starch granules fill the cells, but otherwise they appear quite loosely in the watery fluid. When a potato is subjected to heat the starch granules burst, just as popcorn does, but form a dry fine meal, which in the best potatoes scarcely holds together, because they rupture the cell walls by their expansion; and when broken up with a fork it makes a very light floury mass. In infe rior potatoes there is too much water and too little starch to make this dry meal, but instead of it there is a soft, sticky, pulpy mass which has a poor flavor, due to the crude undigested matter in the sap. This difference lar d Bay horse, a good looking animal, with III; w. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; John Is due to the soil, or rather to the excess of Again the quality of polatoes is affected

by the kind of plant food used for the crop. Manure, especially when it is fresh, requires a large quantity of water to dissolve the nutriment required by the plants, and this water makes a weak sap, which tends to form in the taber a few starch cells floating in a large quantity of sap, making watery potatoes deficient in starch, unless the season shou'd be dry, when the potatoes will be of better quality, but inferior in yield because of the deficiency of nutriment for the crop on account of the small supply of water and the insoluble character of the manure. But fertilizers and well decomposed manure are extremely soluble, and a minimum quantity of water is able to dissolve all the plant food required for a large yield; thus a maximum quantity of starch is stored in the cells in a minimum quantity of water, and the abundance of nutriment produces a large crop. This is the reason why fertilizers, or old decayed manure from a previously manured crop, produce a maximum yield and the largest quantity of starch with the least of tubers. At the same time, as the fungue up: the largest yield and the best quality of p tatoes are secured on light, well-drained. warm soils containing much thoroughly de composed or mineralized plant food, or wit soluble fertilizers; while the smallest yield and the worst quality are grown on heavy. wet, cold soils, which are deficient in suitable plant food, or upon land which is fertilized by fresh barn manure.

The Butter Extractor

The Guernaey Breeders' Association, in session at Phi'adelph'a, examined the new butter extractor, which it is claimed will eventually supercede other methods of butter-making on a large scale. One of the

The machine resembles a cream separator year or two at least to increase its barley in appearance, but has a rapidly revolving product so as to supply the demand. Some inner wheel which does the churning when suggestions based on practical experience as the cream reaches it from the separator. The has lost by inflammation of the bowels his to the proper conditions for growing the best milk is tempered in a vatabove the extractor to the proper temperature, which is 62 to 64 like variety in their diet. degrees, when the machine is started, and own as early as possible in the Spring. after speed is acquired the milk is allowed Late seeding grows a shrivelled, shrunken to enter the extractor, and very shortly the barley often in localities best adapted to separation takes place, the skim-milk runs It is best to kill the badly affected fowls out of one tube and granular butter out of

another, into a tub of cold water. It is a sight well worth seeing, when butter can be made from new milk in about three minutes from the time the milk enters ing the grain a cool period, it does best to the machine, doing away with all cream modern cold water creamers.

All present were anxious to sample th butter, and the unanimous verdict appeared to be that the product was satisfactory even to the butter-makers present who make a business of supplying a first-class article for the markets of New York and Philadelphia.

Hot Water.

A practical dairyman writing to the New York Times says a mistake is often made in the use of hot water in cleaning dairy utensils. Hot wa'er makes milk curd insolubl and hard and tough, so that when utensila are scalded before they are thoroughly cleaned from the remains of sour milk, the curd solidified in the pores of the wood and becomes a permanent agent of mischief. Any alkali dissolves curd of milk; and after first we'l rinsing the utensils, and especially the churn, with cold water, a solution of common soda or ra'eratus (carbonate of potash) may be very usefully employed to complete the removal of all traces of the sour milk. Then another rinsing with cold water and followed by scalding with boiling water and a finishing dashing of cold water, always pure, will complete the werk.

This is the best time of the whole year to purify your blood, because now you are more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the

crop. Another Dominion man reports the On the 14th of April, there were 21,606 head case of a fine bird whose crop was found of cartle in the Chicago market. All were packed with straws and clover in a state of

ABOUT 1,250,000 persons are more or less interested in durying in New York. The annual ou'put of dairy products exceeds \$60,-

ever follow other white grains nor succeed itself unless upon very rich soft. A dressing of sait, nine bushels to the acre, is recommended for this crop.

gravelly or sandy soils contain more starch however. He raised 24 bushels per acre

many times for an inferior article.

J. F. HICKMAN, of the Ohio Experiment Station, considers englage and beets two of the greatest milk-producing foods that grow. He says, however, that in feeding ensilage the amount per day for a dairy cow should not exceed five pounds for each hundred ounds of live weight, and in feeding sugar ets or mangel wurtzels more than five ounds of live weight may prove dangerous her constitution.

to the production of "mealy" potatoes.

wheat per acre is quite suitable for barley. Being less affected by climatic conditions and nearly free from the attacks of the insect rapidly taking the place of wheat and oats in s largely grown after corn and potatoes hough some is sown on land that has been fall-plowed .- Rural New Yorker.

MR. Rose, who obtained 1,000 bushels of potatoes from one acre of land, managed, by planting early, to get his crop so well along that he could plant again between the rows. and by digging the first crop before it interered with the second, he secured two crap from the same ground. He virtually planted two scres and slid the late-planted acre on to the first. He used 1,500 pounds of fertilizer commercial) and for a number of years pra vious the acre planted to potatoes had received forty wagon loads of manure, annual-

quantity of water, and hence the best quality | bushels to the acre, with the drill set shallow. therefore unites 55 pounds of nitrate of potash and 77 pounds of bone black, using it at some conditions-depending upon the amount of nitrogen in the soil, in the form of ammonia-it might be necessary to use a complete fertilizer.

> As I have used your Remedy and am benefit of those suffering with female trouble. have used your F. E. C. Remeiy, and it gave satisfactory results. I recommend it to all suffering femal s. MRS. M. B. FRENCH.

Che Poultry Pard.

Sort food for hens has a tendency to make fat. It is too easily digested, not too much of it should be fed. Ramember hens

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kinsas Farmer says roupy stock is no good for breeders. without delay. The policy of prevention is the safest and wisest. The whitewash brush, the kerosene can and the old broom are wanted in the henhouse about now.

G. W. FARLEE, who has had twenty-five years' experience in raising poultry and eggs for a city market, says in flocks of 150, White Laghorn fowls will average 125 eggs per annum. The accounts of 200 to 250 eggs per hen he regards as "fish stories."

the breeds as broilers, because they make a fine plump breast from the start. The Leghorn is also a good broiler breed. Plymouth Rocks have too long a breast bone for early broilers, but later this is in their favor.

A WRITER in the Poultry Journal says: Many prominent breeders are condemming hard boiled eggs as food for young chicks. I have tried everything that these same breeders have suggested, but have always gone back to the egg again, although it is an expansive food for early chicks unless you can get a sufficient number of infertile eggs out of each hatch.

derive all the lime they desire from the food. Some keep oyster shell, pounded, befere their fowls, but it is not conclusive that any benefit is derived therefrom except as grit. However, lime is cheap, and so are shells, and as no harm at least can result, the best mode of supplying lime, if any prefer to give it separated from the food, is in the shape of oyster shells or ordinary sea shells from the beach, which are sold by parties by the barrel, for that purpose.

Agricultural Items.

Some of the members of the Elmira Farmers' Club still plant their potatoes in the fowls. He says it produces binding of the

fermentation. Clover is a valuable food, but must not be fed too often er too freely.

THE Orange Judd Farmer says barley should

quality as the New Jersey. The genuine E G. BECKER, of Tipton County, Ind., told caponized fowls are most readily distinthe institute held in his neighborhood that he had raised Mediterranean wheat for 15 Usually the caponizing is performed at six years and it had not "run out." He had to eight weeks old, and from that time out, taken pains with its selection and cleaning, if the operation has been a successful one, lest year, and the cost of raising was 46 cents | the comb becomes stunted and shrivelied and loses all color. Rest assured if a bird is offered you for a capon that has a large

P. T. BAHNUM said that the American peo- grown comb or one that has been at all ple liked to be humbugged; if that is so there mutilated, the dealer is an imposter in nineis no class of the American people that like to ty-nine cases out of a hundred. In the matbe humbugged so well as the farmers. If ter of caponizing, New Jersey men are the their neighbor has a good variety of seed for sale, that they know is good, they will not buy the operation they will not lose three birds more dexterous, and perhaps in performing of him at a reasonable price but will send to in a hundred. Out West though, and in some stranger and pay an exorbitant price

POTATOES grown in a muck or reat soil, hat has not been drained, are usually of poor quality. Potatoes grown on sand or welldrained light soil are, when cooked, generally mealy," probably because they contain less water and less nitrogenous malter, while the perous soil permits of a better circulation of air and consequently a more highly organized development of starch, which is all-essential

BARLEY de'ights in a strong, rich soil; any and that will produce 25 to 30 bushels of pests that infest grain-growing districts, it is many sections. In Western New York burley

The oat, says a practical farmer, is at first surface feeder. The seed should not be overed too deeply. He recommends or lling each way a busbel and a peck of seed, or 21/2

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1889. F. R. C. MEDICINE CO.:

onvinced that it is the only sure cure, I feel my duty to make this statement for the

WHICH? DUTTER OR B CHEESE.

If either, or both, send for ,

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JOHN S. CARTER, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE Wyandottes are considered to lead

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On Three Days

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ow that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork,

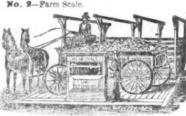
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TRIMM

To the Editor

M

When suc two or three trees, as J. given at the County Pom seems high t protest again Parshall says other trees, Yea verily, like horn," fust here is These dry st life blood fro will soon inv foot. Then a tree presen horns two or any fruit tree body unless stead, two or produce fruit cut off, it sho put outside o be seen on place nature Limbs cut off soon heal ov stump two left to drain vitality. If

> ed where limi too severely ands of trees MUSKEGON. When an J. M. Smit

off inside of

tree, a large

practice so c

gives the me on his famo Wis .: There are or the home ance than set heavy clay, I way of tools My own so course never we seldom us If the soil see to open it eas Mmes does, w of the commo the ground ha and marked. digger into th setter has no

down five or mellow earth. weather? If wanted, I wo cloudy weathe I would neve But as we c world as we w set our plants time when we regard to the set any tender frost. In pro about as mel post heap is th 1ts contents ar plants people hundreds and f the final succe is neglecting close around t dry, hot weath ficient quantit started before comes so dry a ing out new ro

The ground marked off bot mellow that th well; the man hoe above men ket of plants far enough to b son for this is it takes only a the roots of much, even if The setter is rows. He pick and at the san left into the m sufficiently wie the plant. H into the opene stood in its or left hand from original positio Now with h

out they are so

a feeble growth

ed and hoped i

Suppose we

each side of the firmly about makes in the pression that is necessary. an instant, s well done, pro careful. If or and they are ed much deep The roots are entire length roots that are do not grow this plant un which it can growth.

Lettuce, ca are about the until we supp They will be growth, but i ven quite hea in open groun tato, egg-plan quire a warm able them to d

We comme the spring as allow, and cor August, closin winter supply about 250,000 we have paid protest against such a ruinous practice. Mr.

other trees, but becomes hard like a horn."

Yea verily, such stubs will become "hard

like horn," in most if not all fruit trees, and

just here is where the mischief comes in

life blood from the living part of the tree,

will soon involve in ruin the healthy hand or

horns two or three inches long! No limb of

any fruit tree should be cut off close to the

body unless they crowd each other, but in-

When and How to Set Out Plants.

way of tools than a good garden trowel.

course never bakes or becomes hard. Hence

we seldom use any tools in setting plants.

If the soil seems a little heavy for the setter

to open it easily with his hands, as it some-

times does, we send a man ahead with one

of the common four-pronged potato-diggers;

digger into the soil and loosens it, until the

frost. In preparing the soil, it is made

about as mellow as a bed of ashes. The com-

Its contents are generally put on the ground

the final success of the crop. One of them

is neglecting to press the earth sufficiently

close around the plant, and the other is, in

dry, hot weather neglecting to put on a suf-

started before the earth around them be-

comes so dry as to prevent them from throw-

ing out new roots at all, or if any are thrown

out they are so feeble that the plants make

a feeble growth and never do what we want-

Suppose we are setting cabbage plants.

The ground is in first-rate condition, and

marked off both ways. Be sure to have it so

mellow that the setter can work rapidly and

well; the man goes ahead with the pronged

hoe above mentioned. The boy with a bas-

ket of plants goes ahead of the setter just

far enough to keep out of his way. The rea-

son for this is that if it is a hot, sunny day,

it takes only a few minutes of hot sun upon

the roots of plants to damage them very

much, even if it does not kill them outright.

The setter is upon his knees between two

and at the same time runs the fingers of his

left into the mellow earth and opens a space

sufficiently wide and deep for the roots of

the plant. He sticks the roots of his plant

into the opened earth a little deeper than it

atood in its original bed. He then draws his

makes in the earth around the plant a de-

ed much deeper than for cabbage plants.

entire length down into the new earth. The

roots that are upon the plant when it is set,

do not grow themselves, but must sustain

original position.

growth.

ed and hoped for when we sat them.

J. M. Smith, in the Rural New Yorker.

J. S. TIBBITS.

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Co., and for the RMEB We have an apply orders sent The prices are se ad of wheat, pork, w the entire cost d judge for your

nde. Size of plat

pounds (S tons ER one year!

cale you select. m, box, and fall ck and merchan at the depot ery scale will by we and the are only our or the same artiices of course the sender musi

HERS MICH COWS VA. CEA

febrile charac ected. Sold by e; 20 do**ess.**

MENT!

able them to do their best. August, closing with celery plants fer our cardinal point is the right location for the He started down town expecting to find a about 250,000 plants. For many years past

Forticultural. TRIMMING PEACH TREES. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

a second time. a tree present with a multitude of dry dead | night.

The Sugar Maple. produce fruit low down; and when a limb is is by far the noblest of the American onally over the 18-20 feet space between King?" cut off, it should be done close to a bud or maples, although the silver maple develops where they are allowed to lay on the ground, put outside of the collar or ridge which can occasionally a greater trunk girth, and it is except during the period of vegetation, when be seen on every limb, and which is the perhaps the noblest of all the maples, al- they are picked up and laid into wooden Limbs cut off at these places indicated will mounts in valleys of the Tyrol is, when at the woods, along creeks and thickets in her Grace, the Duchess of Montrose, by her stump two or three inches long " will be spread of branches and dignity of port. But be cultivated, the vines are taken from their ess loves orchids; with them she adorns her off justide of this ridge or collar, close to the inflorescence peculiar to the sugar maple, with perfect case, and the least danger to indulged was at the cost of \$6,400 ! Great practice so common of leaving a stub even | brilliant colors which our American tree | ing vines are shortened to two leaves, while, | her bill was presented, and so loud, indeed, half an inch long beyond the point indicat- takes on at that season of the year and where they are too numerous, some of them were they that she failed to hear the oftened where limbs should be severed, cannot be which make it then the most conspicuous are entirely removed, together with all suck repeated demands for payments. The florist, too severely censured, the vitality of thous- feature of the landscape wherever it abounds, ers of the current growth. This is the only disgusted, sued her, and lo and behold !

ands of trees being thus annually exhausted. Istic tree of New England, because, perhaps, ing. A liberal application of manure to the commonest plebelan. Her Grace was orderhemesteads, but the sugar maple is hardly planted on the "trailing system." In re- a law unto themselves, valuing now the gives the methods of setting plants practiced the Northern States, where it is almost but one verdict, i. e.; that they produce at | good people, if you wish to indulge the craze, on his famous fruit farm at Green Bay, everywhere a very common tree, growing on least as much to the acra as where the vines | go ahead and ray for it! hillsides and in valleys, and of late years so | ere tied to poles, or run on wires. The cost There are few things in either the market generally planted by the roadside that it is of planting and equipping this vineyard is England is the Doke of Marlborough. He or the home garden, that are of more importnow more often seen than the elm, which is about one-sixth of the pole or wire vineyard, has sold his paintings, tapestries, and raceance than setting out plants. If the soil is a a more fastidious tree than the maple about whereas the costs of maintaining are reduc- horses, but has kept his conservatories. His heavy clay, I know of nothing better in the its nourishment, more easily affected by ed more than one-half. The vines them- collection of orchids at Bienheim is worth drought, and a far more inviting prey to selves are less liable to be winter-killed, and £30,000—a sum exceeding, according to ex-My own soil is a light sandy loam, and of noxious insects.

The sugar maple economically is one of done, and requires less time. The soil can tion at Ferriere. Wonderful are the orchid the most valuable American trees. The be of the poorest quality, unsuited for anywood it produces is heavy and hard, close- thing else, as long as the vine is supplied 330 yards square, always kept humid by grained, tough and strong. It has a surface with sufficient manure to prosper and bear. which can be highly polished, so that it is Many unsightly hills could be made the tropical orchids; dry heat is death to them. an excellent and much esteemed furniture most attractive spots on many a farm, and the ground having been previously prepared wood, especially those peculiar forms with to yield an income far above the best "botand marked, he strikes the prongs of the twisted and contorted grain known as bird's- tom-field" if planted and cultivated in trail- indigenous—Mexico, India and Ceylon eseye maple. It is from the wood of this tree | ing grape-vines .- Minmi Farmer. setter has no difficulty in running his hand that American shoe lasts are made in predown five or six inches deep into the nice, ference to that of any other, and it is used mellow earth. What shall we do about the in the manufacture of hundreds of other obweather? If I could have all things as I jects, great and small, from the keel of a wanted, I would prefer somewhat damp and boat to a shoe peg. The New Englander cloudy weather, rather warm than cold, but who wants to burn better fuel than that af-I would never set plants in a heavy rain. But as we cannot have all things in this world as we would like, we have learned to world as we would like, we have learned to set our plants with splendid success at any time when we are ready, with but very little this tree, and seon taught Entopeans and the unfolding terminal but regard to the weather, except that we never industry comparatively than it is now, all the same character on the forming berries, spraying, and let some member make a busiset any tender ones, like tomators, peppers, though the crop is steadily increasing in bulk

Mildew on the Gooseberry.

The Country Gentleman answers a ques-

nainly on one side of the berry. As the

fungicides aim to destroy the spores, they

are best applied at the time when the mil-

dew is first beginning to establish itself. A

safe rule for treating the gooseberry mildew

is to apply the fungicide as soon as the first

leaves are fully formed, and to repeat the

Prof. E. S. Goff, who experimented very

successfully with it at the New York Agri-

water. It has been found that this same

ing the production of summer spores. But

at this late stage, as might be expected, it

in time would have been undoubtedly com-

As far back as 1856 Kalamazoo was sur

rounded by what seemed to be, at that time,

looked upon by farmers as a waste of land,

not being worth the trouble of tiling, as

meinse, having made a study of the rich soil

worthless strip of marsh land. It was

pletely successful.

raised there:

eucumbers, etc., when there is danger of and in money value. The sugar maple has one characteristic which very few American trees, except some post heap is the main reliance for fertilizers. of the caks, share with it to the same degree, and one which, when American forests after plowing, and harrowed in. In setting are managed with the view of getting from plants people make two mistakes that in them all they can be made to produce, will hundreds and thousands of cases are fatal to make it one of the trees most generally employed in the operations of scientific silviculture. It has the capacity to germinate and grow to a considerable size under the more or less dense shade of other trees. ficient quantity of water to get the plants Young sugar maples form sometimes in the northern counties of this State, in Northern Michigan and other parts of the country where this tree is common, the larger part of the undergrowth which has sprung up in the deciduous forests. These self-sown plants, Prof. Galloway, the mycologist of the United in spite of the shade which, of course, checks their growth, grow with a good deal of vigor and reach a considerable height. The beech in Europe possesses the same power of growing for many years under and among other trees, and it is for this reason that the beech is one of the most valuable subjects in all European deciduous forest operations looking to natural forest succession-the prime motive of modern scientific forestry. The sugar maple is a far more valuable tree in the material which it produces than the European beech, and American foresters. when we have them, will have good cause lows. He picks up a plant in his right hand, for congratulating themselves in the possession of a subject so valuable and so easily managed. - Garden and Forest.

The Vineyard and the Grape Aibor.

As the rose is the "queen of flowers," so left hand from the earth which falls back to is the grape "the king" of fruits. It has been known and cultivated-as far as we Now with both hands closed, and one on know-for 5,000 years, and to-day the graps each side of the plant, he presses the earth and the different articles manufactured from world, on the table of thousands, in hospression that will hold the water in case it pitals and many other places. Its praises is necessary. The whole thing is done in have been sung by minstrels, its virtues an instant, and after a short practice it is lauded by poets, and many millions have, well done, provided the man is reasonably since the time of Noah, worshiped at the careful. If one is setting strawberry plants, altar of Bacchus. No other variety of fruit and they are good, the earth should be open- or berry is so extensively and universally higher ground was better adapted to farmcultivated, or more widely known as is the ing and much easier worked. Thus our best The roots are longer and should run their grape. It has a home in every country on and richest land lay for years untouched the globe, save in the lcy north. The grape and seemingly unfit for use. In the year attention in all parts of this country-from this plant until new ones are formed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada constituting this great marsh, cleared a which it can sustain itself, and renew its to Mexico. Every year adds to the extent of small space directly opposite the water works the vineyards, and new varieties are annual- on Burdick Street, and there planted a few Lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower plants by added to the list of grapes, some of which, seeds of a vegetable known in Holland as are about the only hot bed plants that we set at least, are a valuable addition to the many celery. This was the beginning, the foundauntil we suppose the frosty nights are over. first-class wine and table-grapes already in tion of an industry, bound to make Kalama-They will be checked for the time in their the field. Easy as it is to cultivate the grape, | 200 famous for many years to come, throughgrowth, but not permanently damaged by it is a lamentable fact that so little is known out the land. Mr. Remeinse anxiously wen quite heavy frosts after they are set out about grape-culture by the great masses of watched his first crop, but felt almost cerin open ground. Tomato, pepper, sweet po- Americans who own a farm or a lot, where tain of success as he had seen, in his native tato, egg-plant, and all kinds of vines re-Quire a warm soil and warm weather, to en- Of course, some localities are not at all suit- the same kind of soil. After a few weeks, ed for a vineyard, but every family who has he was awarded by as fine a crop of the We commence setting plants as early in a lot can have a few good grape-vines cover favorite vegetable as was ever grown here. the spring as the ground and weather will an arbor, or trailed about the end of the He carefully washed the choicest stalks, of allow, and continue until about the first of house or other buildings. The first and which there was just a wheelbarrow load.

tion to the weather, seiting the plants when- the ground must be prepared with the utmost ness. Many people gathered around the ever we got ready. We have set tens of care, and if not naturally rich, it should be queer load, but few dared purchase, "Is it thousands of cabbage plants about the mid- made so by applying a well rotted compost. good to eat?" "How do you cook it?" dle of July, when the dust would fly from The old way of training and tying the poles and other foolish questions were askthe bottoms of the furrows while the plow- should be abandoned, and for several rea- ed. To many, he tried to give it away, but ing was being done, and still we obtained sons. First: Because it is too expensive; in this he failed, but few were willing to fine crops of fall cabbage. When plants are second : because it excludes both light and taste it. At last, teing sorely disgusted, he When such advice about leaving "a stump set at such a time, we rather prefer to do so air more than is conducive to the develop- pushed the same load home and fed it to the two or three inches long "in trimming peach in the afternoon, and water immediately ment and ripening of the fruit, the vines be hogs. It was certainly a poor reception for trees, as J. J. Parshall is reported to have after setting, putting nearly or quite one ing necessarily brought too close together in Kalamazoo's first celery. The next year Mr. given at the late meeting of the Washtenaw quart of water around each plant. This will tying them to the poles; and a third object R. took fresh courage. He knew celery County Pomological Society is published, it wet the earth around it so thoroughly that it tion to the old system is found in the fact could be raised to pay, and pay big too; he seems high time some one should a: ise and will generally get started before the soil be- that the close proximity of the vines them- cleared a larger space, raised more celery. comes entirely dry, though sometimes when selves thats out both sun and air too much and it sold. Outsiders learned of the excel-Parshall says this stump "does not rot as in the weather has been as hot as it was dry, from their neighbors. An entirely new delent quality raised, and orders came more we have had to go over and water the plants parture in grape culture attracted my attention during a visit to my boyhood home in encouraging to him the home people began I can see no difference in the results Germany a few years ago. There, on the to relish it. What has taken place since whether plants are watered morning, noon vine-clad hills of the Rhine, a strange and then, the average reader knows. Thousands These dry stubs are constantly sucking the or evening, except that more water will be novel sight met my eye. Where twenty-five of acres of the once worthless land will soon needed if it be put on during the heat of the years ago all vines were tied to poles, they be rich green fields of celery. The crop for just as a mortified finger or a gangrened toe day. The hot sun and earth combined cause are now allowed the widest range of free. 1890 will probably be the largest ever raised the water to evaporate at such times much | dom. The costly material for poles, or for | here and the income will reach over one milfoot. Then what an unsightly aspect would more rapidly than at evening or during the posts and wire is entirely ignored. Two lion dollars. Mr. Remeinse is a hale old well-rooted vines are planted in rows, about man and is still interested in celery. He has done his work well and good, has laid the 41/4 feet apart in the rows, while the rows are given the very great dis- foundation for what is known all over the The sugar maple is one of the finest of the tance of 18-20 feet. The two vines are then | United States as the "Celery City," and stead, two or three buds should be left to deciduous leaved trees of North America. It trailed in opposite directions, running diag- why not give, him the title, "The Celery The English Craze for Orchids.

Already has the orchid mania obtained place nature designs limbs should be cut off. | though the sycamore maple of Europe in the | forks, which can be had in abundance in | celebrity, a suit having been brought against soon heal over, and no unsightly "dead its best, a tree second to none of its class in waste places. When such a vineyard has to florist, Mr. Sanders, of London. The Duchleft to drain the living members of their the European maple lacks the lightness and supports and laid straight into the rows, person and her mansion during the two ritality. If the limb of any fruit tree be cut brightness of foliage and the gracefulness of when the intervening space can be plowed months of the "season." The fancy thus tree, a large decayed hole will result. The while it assumes in autumn none of the the vines. During summer all upright grow- were her exclamations and indignation when The elm, to many people, is the character- work needed till the crop is ready for gather- judgment was given against her, as to the more than other trees, it was selected by the | vines is easily accomplished, owing to the | e i to pay the amount—a good starting point early settlers to stand sentinel over their greatly reduced number of vines to the acre, for the cultivators of orchids, who have made less characteristic of New England and of all gard to the yield of such vineyards there is meanest orchids at \$8 and \$10. Therefore,

The greatest known amateur of orchids in their early spring pruning is much easier perts, the value of the finest French collechouses at Blenheim. There are three, each means of steam, a condition essential to The Duke of Marlborough has orchid-hunters in almost every country where they are pecially. The natives, who at first ridiculed the foreign orchid-hunters, have now learned the secret of their incomprehensible value, and will only guide them to the spots where they grow when paid exorbitant prices .tion about applying the Bordeaux mixture to San Francisco Bulletin. gooseberry bushes as follows: The pow-

Horticultural Items.

THE G. V. R. Hert'cultural Society are cons'derling whether it would not pay to purchase a large herse power pump for orchard be distinguished by "faith" and plenty of

Seeps of beets, carrots and parenips are low to germinate. They may be made to swell and sprout quickly if placed in a flannel bag and moistened with warm water daily. Some gardeners mix the seeds with fine earth before placing the seeds in the big.

process every ten days during the most rapid growth of the canes, which would THE Horticultural (Eug.) Times says salt as cover the flowering and early stage of the it comes from the sea cannot be overestimat fruit. For destroying this mildew the simple ed as regards its value on asparagus beds, or solution of sulphuret of potassium (potassion rhubarb. Those living near the sea are um sulphide) is quite as effective as, and by advised to dress the beds with seaweeds and some thought better than, the Bordeaux mixdrift from the sea. Sea salt contains several ture. It has been highly recommended by constituents not found in common salt.

THE Champion of England pea is one of the nost delicious varieties of the pea. It ought cultural Experiment Station, and also by to find a p'ace in every garden, and should be the main dependence for a later crop. Mo-States Department of Agriculture. Its easy Lean's Little Gem planted in four plantings preparation is an additional recommendaof a week apart will give peas of quite good tion of it. It is made by dissolving half an quality for four or five weeks, or until beans onnce of the sulphuret in one gallon of and corn, &c., come.

solution will not only prevent the powdery ENTOMOLOGIST WEED, of the Ohio Agriculmildew of the grape but will destroy it when tural Experiment Station, has used without under headway. Prof. Goff's experiments injury to the follage, one pound of London were not commenced until June 4, when the cherries from curculio attack, saving thereby ends of the branches and a part of the fruit 75 per cent of the fruit liable to injury. The were completely enveloped with the mildew. same result was obtained by spraying two or The beneficial effects of the spraying were three times with the weaker mixture of one at once perceptible in killing most of the pound of the purple in 160 gallons of water. fungus in its early white stage, and arrest-

TESTS have been made to ascertain the truth of the belief that new and fresh seeds did not fully eradicate the attack. Spraying of squashes, pumpkins and melons produce plants which run to vines more than these from old seeds. About 450 were grown, all of which were accurately measured and the fruit carefully weighed. There was no evidence whatever that older seeds give shorter Kalamazoo has become famed all over the country for its celery, being known as "the was no uniformity of behavior between seeds Celery City." The Kalamazoo Gazette has of like ages. All the variation was evidently firmly about the roots, and in so doing it play a conspicuous part in the mercantile the following account of the first crop ever due to heredity of the individual seeds or to other conditions than the age of the seeds.

> WHERE eucumbers are ra'sed by the acre i is nonsense to talk of protecting them from the siriped cucumber beetle by netting, &c. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker tells how he circumvents the beetle: "Into a pailful of common land plaster we put sufficient spirits of turpentine to give the former a strong flavor of the latter. Perhaps a tablespoonful of turpentine to two or three gallons culture is just now attracting considerable 1857 an enterprising Hollander, Garret Re- of plaster would be the right proportion. In the morning, after the vines have shown up nicely, a man goes through the patch, taking two rows at a time, and scatters a small pinch on each hill. The turpentine drives away all striped beetles, and we seldom use a second application. This remedy has worked perfectly here for the past ten years."

THE Melbourne Times describes a cheap and handy fruit grader: "The apparatus is simply a table constructed at such an angle as to permit the fruits to be graded to roll down it by their own gravity. In the table there are three or four bevelled slots running lengthwise of it, of sufficient width at the top end of the table to allow a rather undersized fruit to drop through, and of sufficient width at the bottom to allow large-sized fruit to drop through. To break the fall of the fruit winter supply. During the season we set plant. For this select a dry, warm and open ready market, and a great treat for native the box which is placed for the purpose unabout and the college ready market, and a great treat for native place, where the sun can reach it most of the Kalamazooans. He stopped on the corner derneath the table, calice pockets are tacked we have paid but very little, if any, atten day. Whether for vineyard or arbor culture, of Burdick and Main streets ready for busi- on, something in the shape of the poekets of

a billard table. By means of this simple con trivance fruit can be rapidly and conomical y sorted into the boxes without any damage being done by abrasion or bruising."

Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer. TRANSFERRING.

I am frequently asked the question, when is the best time to transfer bees from old boxes, salt barrels, etc., and the best manner of doing it? As to time, in the hands of a master it can be done at any time, but to the novice I should recommend the season of apple bloom in any latitude. At this time, there is a good supply of brood, the combs are tough and comparatively free of honey and not very heavy, and there is honey enough coming in to enable the bees to patch up the combs, place everything in the best of order, and but little danger from robbers.

The manner of procedure varies as does the minds of men. We are told to procure wires, thorns, small strips of wood and many other clumsy devices that to me were never practical. I use only common string to hold the combs in place until the bees can fasten them in-such as you buy at any store and is used to tie up goods with. I should do the work out doors on a warm day when the bees were at work, as there are less bees in the hive to be in the way. For ease of manipulation I should place a

table near where the old hive stand; and on one end spread an old blanket or quilt on which to work, and after giving the colony a good smoking turn it bottom side up on the other end of the table, if it is an old h If barrel cut and remove all the hoops, detach the combs from the staves and remove half of them. Your new hive is now on the old stand and the field bees will return to that as will the bees that take wing while you are prepared, about twenty inches long, lay about four of these upon your blanket that is to protect the brood from the hard board, and proceed to cut out the largest and most valuable combs, brush the adhering bees up on the alighting board of the new hive and lay the comb upon the strings. Now place the frame on the comb and cut around the inside, holding the knife a little slanting so the frame will slip over tightly, remove the scraps and press the frame over the combs and tie the strings tightly and hang it in the new hive; repeat the operation until the hive or frames enough to fill the hive are filled with combs, always selecting the best worker comb and that containing brood and honey. During the entire operation keep a sharp lookout for the queen and be sure and get her unharmed into the new hive, but you will not be likely to find her until toward the last. Gather up all the odd pieces of comb and place them in a flat pan and place all in the upper story of the hive, where by leaving a small opening at the back end of the frames the bees will clean every thing up besides being very much benefited, and it will surprise you to see how they will thrive and show their appreciation of their new home. GEO. E. HILTON.

yellow bands. A hybrid can be recognized by a "lack of faith" and a lack of the yellow bands, provided there is a great destitution of color. J. E. Pond says a pure Italian worker-bee is the progeny of a queen whose whole worker progeny will show three distinet yellow bands on the abdomen, when they are filled with nectar. A hybrid may, or may not, have three distinct bands, and we can only decide on purity by examining all the bees of a colony. If a queen produces a colony, a part of which shows two bands, a part one band, and a part three bands, such bees are all hybrids (so called), although some may show three bands. Prof. Cook says the workers do not all show the three yellow bands.

C. THEILMANN, in the American Bee Journal, talks about ripening honey. He thinks there is but little of the extracted honey put upon the market which has its full flavor and good keeping qualities unless artificially ripened, and that the quicker this process after it is taken from the hive the better it will be in all respects. Honey, sea'ed up air-tight, right from the extractor, will keep as long as so sealed, but as there is always some unripe honey in it, it will ferment more or less when exposed, and get that queer, sharp twang in taste. In fact, it gets partly sour, and there is no way yet found to get that out of it sgain, and it is partly spoiled, and does much harm in the market. Honey newly from the extractor, put into the cellar, or other damp places, or put in an ordinarily warm place with cool nights, in open vessels, will be almost sure to produce bacteria, and will sour; but take the same honey to a room in which the air is pure, and from 859 to 909 above zero for from three to five weeks, and the same honey will be the best of its kind in every respect that can possibly be produced. The same is true of comb honey.

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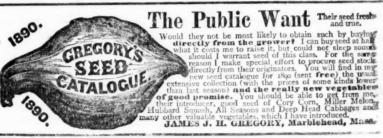


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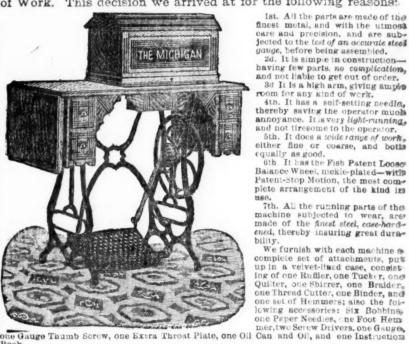
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and not liable to get out of order.

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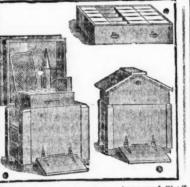


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DETROIT, MICH.

ICHICAN FARMEN

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890. This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7-J. S. & W. G. Crosby

enville, Mich. J. A. Mann, Auctio WEDNESDAY, MAY 28-J. M. Sterling & Co Holstein-Frieslan cattle, Fair Grounds Mor roe, J. A Mann, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5-Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden, joint sale of Shorthorns. To be held THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16-J. W. Hibbard

Benuington, Shiawassee Co., Berkshire swine, Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 59,011 bu., against \$1,825 bu, the previous week, and 41,205 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 43,267 bu., against 127,186 bu, the previous week, and 114,071 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 202.487 bu., against 194,631 bu, last week, and 124,369 bu, at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on April 26 was 23,983,168 bu. against 24,513,272 bu, the previous week, and 26,042,218 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 531,104 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 2,060,050 bu.

While the market has shown considerable fluctuation during the week, the general tendency has been upwards. As compared with a week ago the advance is a substantial one-2c on No. 1 white, 2%c on No. 2 red, and 2%c on No. 3 red. Thursday wheat reached the top price for the season, a few sales of No. 2 red being made at 84%c. Yesterday values weakened owing to the general feeling among those who held wheat that it was a good time to sell. This selling reduced prices in the face of a reported advance of 1d. by cables, with strong markets. and liberal exports. The decline was greatest on spot wheat, and will probably prove only temporary. The whole trend of prices on both sides of the Atlantic is upwards, and while the advance has been slow we believe it has come to stay for a time. Those who have last year's crop yet on hand will get a handsome bonus for holding.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from

Apr	il 10th to May 2d	inclusiv	re:	
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Apri	1 10	831/4	8434	
14	11	8614	86 14	79
66	12	8756	8714	82
4.6	14	89	89	84
40	15	86%	86%	80
64	16	8714	87	81
46	17	8714	8714	
8.6	19	88	8814	82
646	19	8914	8914	81
4.6	21	88%	8914	83
44	22	8914	9014	83
1.6	23	8944	9156	
46	24	89%	9016	85
44	25	8836	9014	8414
4.5	26	8914	9014	85
6.6	28	89	90%	85
64	29	£834	90%	84
6.6	30	89	91	85
May	1	92	9314	87
44	0	0000	000	0.00

No. 2 white is quoted at 83c, No. 3 white at 75c, rejected white at 64@66c, and rejected red at 68@70c per bu. The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

It may as well be				
Thursday	9314	931/4	90 89%	89 14 88 16
Wednesday	91%	91%	861/2	85%
Tuesday	9314		8614	8414
Monday	91%	90%	861/	85
Saturday	9014	91	8734	8534
	May	June	July	Aug.

Michigan will have a light crop of wheat, no matter how favorable the season may be from this time forward. Alone this would not affect prices, but when Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are in the same shape, the result must be an appreciation in values. The Farmers' Alliance of Missouri has

undertaken to advance the price of wheat. A large elevator is to be built for the farmers who are members of the Alliance, and their wheat is to remain stored until it can be sold at \$1 per bu. In order to tide over the farmers who have their wheat thus stored, a new bank is to be established at St. Josep's with a capital of \$55,000, and money will be loaned to members at a very low rate of in-

The speculators began selling "short" on Thursday, expecting a down turn in prices. They made a mistake and were buyers at the advance.

Foreign cables have been stronger for the past few days. Higher prices are anticipated.

The Chicago Tribune says: The scarcity of cash wheat at about all Western points except Minneapolis and Daluth is matter for extensive remark in the trade. The fact is regarded as not bearing out the Doige estimate of an invisible reserve of 156,000,000 bu, a month age.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

4,832,000

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdom.... On passage for Continent of Europe. Total bushels April 12, 1890......

tal two weeks ago... tal April 13, 1869..... The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending April 19 were 447,020 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending April 5 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,900,668 bu. less than the con-

sumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 2,573,488 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight veeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending April 19, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 200,000 bu., of which 40,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 160,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 40,000 bu., of which 40,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and none to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to April 19, aggregate 580,000 bu., of which 220,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 360,000 bu, to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 1,280,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India April 8 was estimated at 912,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,656,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoed dull, with light offerings. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 1d. per cental. No spring wheat offering. California No. 1, 7s. 11/d. per

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 37,817 bu. against 9,993 bu. the previous week, and 9,155 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 17,919 bu. against 25,056 bu. the previous week, and 22,289 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on April 26th amounted to 14,326,030 bu., against 17,855,-506 bu, the previous week, and 12,526,190 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 3,529,476 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 16,589 bu. against 3.551 last week, and 68,209 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has declined during the week, and the feeling is not strong even at present range of values. Still the stronger position of wheat and oats may hold up the market, Thursday the market was very weak, but yesterday New York, Chicago and St. Louis reported an improvement, and this helped steady the market, which closed %c higher. At the close No. 2 was quoted at 34 %c per bu., No. 3 at 33%c, No. 4 at 32%c, No. 2 yellow at 36c, and No. 3 yellow at 35c. No. 2 for May had 34%c bid. At Chicago spot corn was steady yesterday, while futures made an advance from the low points reacted the previous day. No. 2 is quoted there at 32% @32%c, No. 2 yellow at 33%@ 33%c, No. 2 at 32%c, No. 3 yellow at 33c, and No. 3 white at 33c, with holders firm at close. In futures No. 2 for May is quoted at 33c, June at 33%c, July at 34%c, and September at 35%c per bu. New York is steady at a lower range than a week ago. Yesterday May corn was advanced %c from

At Liverpool corn was reported in good demand and steady, with No. 2 selling at 3s. 6%d. Futures were steady, with May at 3s. 8¼d., and June at 32. 6¾d. per cental.

previous day.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 41,780 bu., against 33,420 bu. the previous week, and 14,376 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 5.912 bu, against 2.460 bu. the previous week and 17,036 bu, the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on April 26th was 3,612,652 bu., against 3.820.624 bu, the previous week, and 6,700,499 bu, at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease of 207,972 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 11,806 bu. against 6,445 bu. the previous week, and 10,483 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Oats are again higher, although they lost a few points yesterday. The receipts are in creasing, but so far stocks have not, the de mand being sufficient to prevent any accumulation. Sales yesterday were on the basis of 311/4c for No. 2 white, 29c for No. 2 mixed, and 30%c for light mixed. In futures No. 2 mixed for May sold at 27c, and No. 2 white at 291/2 per bu. It is generally believed prices will decline rather than advance, and the sales of futures look that way. The Chicago market was active and firm yesterday, late futures showing an advance. Quotations were as follow No. 2 white, 28@28%c; No. 2 mixed, 25%@26c; No. 3 white, 27%@27%c. In futures, No. 2 mixed for May sold at 25%c. June at 25c, July at 25%c all highe than the previous day. The New York market is less active, with spot a shade lower, while futures are higher. Quotation were as follows: No. 2 white, 34 1/4 @34 1/2 c mixed western, 32@36c; white western, No. 2 Chicago mixed, 351/4c. In @41c: as follows: May 32c, June 30%c, and July,

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

31%c per bu.

BUCTER

The receipts of butter continue large, and dealers experience difficulty in heaping stocks cleaned up. Dairy is in large supply, nd ranges from 12@14c per lb. for fair to good, most sales being at 13c. A few extra packages sometimes command 15c. In creamery the demand is only fair, with values ranging from 17@19: per lb. We do not fee any chance for improvement at present, and ordinary and low grade stuff is likely to go still lower as the weather warms up. At Chicago there is a light demand, and with liberal supplies on hand, and receipts increasing, prices are barely maintained. Quotations there were as follows: Choice western creamery, 17@18c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 18@18%c; fair to good, 15@15%c; good to fine dairies, 14%@15c; packing stock, 5@8c. At New York there is a somewhat better demand on the finest grades of creamery. The offering are perhaps a trifle larger than a few days ago, but no more than sufficient for the demand; in fact, many receivers have hardly enough for their regular trade wants, and the tone continues quite firm. Elgin creamery is selling fairly at 191/4@20c, and other finest West ern quickly taken at 18%c, and next grades under working out readily at 161/2@171/c, but quality from 18c down continues slow and irregular. Old butter is about unsal

BASTERN STOCK.

lows:

Quotations in that market are as fol

Creamery, good.
Creamery, fair.
Creamery, State tubs, faircy.
State dairy, tubs, good.
State dairy, tubs, fair.
State dairy, Welsh, choice.
State dairy, Welsh, prime.
State dairy, tubs, poor. tate dairy, Weish, prime...... tate dairy, tubs, poor....... WESTERN STOOK. estern Creamery, fancy...... Western do, good to prime Western dairy, good Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, tubs, fresh, fancy Western factory, fresh, prime

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

For week ending April 28. 1bs. 304,171 Same week 1889. 20,202,101 Same time last year.

The market; are generally easier than a week ago, and at the east values are a shade lower. In this market quotations are 101/4 @ 11 %e for State full creams, and New York at 11%c per lb., the figures on the latter being %c lower than a week ago. At Chicago the market is quiet, with about the usual inquiry for choice makes at steady prices, while the poorer grades were dull and easy. Quotations are as follows: Full cream autumn-made cheddars, 10@10%c per lb; do twins, 10 1/00 10 1/c; Young Americas, 111/0111/c: 1-lb skims, 8@9c low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 14@14%c; brick, full creams, 13@14c. The New York market yesterday was generally dull and devoid of interest. Exporters are in the market, but claim prices are too high for them to operate. The home trade takes choice stock freely at full current figures. Some old cheese has been taken for export, but at figures below quotations. Quotations in that

State factory, full cream, choice	10 72 10 %
State factory, fine, full cream	9% @ 9%
State factory, good	@ 9%
State factory, fair	@ 9%
State factory, light skims, choice	9%@ 9%
State factory, skims, fine	810 9
State factory, skims good	710 814
State factory, skims, medium	7 @ 7%
State factory, full skims	4 @ 6
Pennsylvania skims	1%@ 1%
OLD CHEESE.	- 1
State factory, petfect quality, white,	
selected	11 @11%
State factory, full cream fancy, col'd	10% @10%
State factory, general run, good	9% @10
State factory, tail ends	9 @ 9%
State factory, part skims, fine	840 84
State factory, skims, poor to goood	2 @ 8
Ohio flat, fine	@10
Ohio flat, ordinary run	7 @ 9%

market yesterday were as follows:

The exports of cheese from New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

ed firm, with good demand; and q	uotations
The Liverpool market yesterday	
Same time last year	
Since May 1, 1889	75,530,62
Same week 1889	/ 227723
For week ending April 28	0329,000

were 54s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white American, the same figures quoted a week ago.

WOOL,

The outlook for wool is becoming de cidedly more favorable, and the feeling is becoming general in the trade that everything favors an advance in values. Stockon the seaboard are rapidly diminishing importations are likely to be very light owing to high prices abroad, while the passage of the Dingley worsted bill through the House, with the beilef that it will also pass the Senate and become a law, has started the worsted manufacturers into the market for supplies, and will undoubtedly start every worsted mill in the country into activity. These are all strong reasons for an advance in the price of wool, which we believe must come and very soon. The Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, in its

market report, says: "The market contines active, though no further advance is to be noted in prices. it is, nevertheless, easier to sell wool a otations, and there are no weak spots. The selection is particularly irregular, with he usual result. Houses with full wareouses have sold very liberally, and others have done but little. There are numerous rarehouses more closely cleaned out than ever befroe, and it is an open secret that the mills are wofully short of wool or would be so were the manufacturing situation not in such an unfortunate condition. Austrastead or the 15,000 bales which bid fair to come to this country if prices had decline it seems at present unlikely that much over 500 will make their appearance. The statistical position of raw material was never tronger and the growers' views are roseate A long hard season or a boom seems in There has been a large attendance of buyers throughout the week, but there has been more auxious inquiry than actual buying by any mills, except the

worsted and cress goods people." Quotations are as yet unchanged, but holders are less inclined to accept current values on any desirable stock, which turns out to be in shorter supply than anticipated. At Boston buyers from New York and Philadelphia have put in their appearance, and we should not be surprised to see quotations advanced before another week. Michigan X is selling at 29c, with choice held at 30c, Ohio X at 31@31%c, XX at 33c, Michigan delaine at 34@35c, Ohio at 35@ 35%c, Michigan No. 1 at 35%c, New York at 28@28%c, and Wisconsin at 28%

The New York market is quoted stronger on choice wools, and outside figures are asked in every instance. In fact the demand for stock has been cut off to some extent by the determination of buyers to get more than ruling prices for wool.

The results of their purchases last seaso will keep some buyers out of market, but the more active demand by manufacturer which will certainly follow the passage o the Dingley bill will insure an active demand for the new clip. Wool-growers can rest assured of that.

THE combination horse sale at Lansing closed Wednesday night. Forty-one head were sold for a little over \$10,000, an average of about \$243 per head. Saveral horses from outside did not arrive in time. The attendance at the sale was good, and the next, to be held the second week in April, 1891, will be a great improvement both in the class of stock to be offered and the interest it will have for breeders.

W. H. RAGAN, Secretary of the American Horticultural Society, has been compelled by continued ill health to resign his position, and Prof. E. A. Popence, of Manhattan Kansas, will fill out his unexpired term and edit and supervise the publication of Vol. 4 of the Society's transactions.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

On Wednesday last the House of Repre sentatives voted upon the bill for the correction of the present unjust classification of the worsted schedule, referred to in the last FARMER, introduced by Representative Dingley, of Maine. The bill was passed, the minority refusing to vote upon it. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Tressury be and he hereby is authorized and directed to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloth, whether known under the name of worsted cloth or under the names of worsteds, or diagonals, or otherwise."

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it undoubtedly be promptly passed. Its sage will go a great way toward strengthng the wool market, and if done promptvill help the price of the new clip very

THE STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The mass of carpenters in this city struck on May 1st for eight hours as the work day. It is very probable they will secure what they have demanded. At present they are working nine hours. The price of labor is also to be advanced five cents per hour, so the eight hour day will give them more pay than the nine hour day. The remarks of some of the members of the carpenters' union at a meeting held the evening previous to the strike were not of a nature to meet the approval of good citizens. Here is a sample from the speech of a Mr. A. Beaudry, as reported in the Free Press; which says he made a "rattling speech:"

"Lay off work and go down to the Builders' Exchange to-morrow. If you cannot do anything else with the contractors drop a brick on their heads! [Great applause.] This is the only way we can find a soft spo for this class of people seem to carry their brains in their stomachs! [Great applause.] With our paltry \$5 per week as a strike bonus we cannot hold out long against the man who gets his \$15 per week. But let us have no 'scabs!' No! No! I saw a boy in Chicago take a 4x4 scantling and knock his father down, saying, 'You cannot work here, old man, as a 'scab!' This is the proper spirit! Let us have more of it.

Such sentiments would disgrace a Hotten tot. The boy who would assault his father for refusing to join a "Union," and the man who would commend him for it should live among savages, not civilized people.

For the Michigan Farmer.

HARD TIMES AMONG FARMERS.

Under the foregoing head the MICHIGAN FARMER of April 19 contains a very sensible article from the pen of J. T. Daniells, of Union Home; and it is chiefly for the purpose of emphasizing some points therein contained that I now write. "Absolute" hard times is one thing, "relative" hard times another, and quite a different thing. If farmers work hard, and are frugal and prudent and saving, both of time and money, and then find it impossible to obtain necessary food and clothing, that is absolutely hard times. If they reek to imitate some of our high-toned organizations, and only work six or eight hours in a day, then spend a day or two every week going to town, buy \$40 sewing machines because they can get them on credit, when \$16 in cash would buy them; buy self-binders on 40-acre farms; and keep organs in the parlors when they are not able to keep cows in the stable-that makes hard times, of course, when pay day comes, as it surely will come. There are some pernicious notions that have crept into the heads of a and should be exterminated from the farmer's mind as thoroughly and effectually as 'buck horn" or Canada thistle from his fields. There is a proverb which saith "The world is what we make it," and it applies as much to the business of the fara er as to any other class of people. The farmer should be independent enough to have a character of his own, and it should not be that of a dude or a dandy. Independence of condition follows the industrious and frugal farmer with more certainty than those of any other class of people, and independence of condition should carry with it independence of mind. Mr. Daniells tells us that "in some cases the power of the State can and should aid in the correction of these abuses." Very true, and who is the State but the people ! And who are the people in a community like ours, if not the farmers? Yes, farmers, "the State" is really what you make it. Now, therefore, if you find it hard to pay all your taxes, for the support of State, county town, and school and road district, I admonish you, when election comes, be very careful how you vote for a policy which saddles the whole support of the national government upon the consumers, who are chiefly the toilers of the land, while it frees the vast accumulations of our millionaires from taxation. Such a policy is protection, and protection with a vengeance; but it is plain to be seen it protects the rich at the expense of

The World's Fair at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29, 1890. To American and National Breeders' Associa-

Now that it is definitely settled that Chicago is to have the World's Fair in 1893. the place of holding the same in said city will be early considered by the locating committee. As the location will have much to do with the success of a grand Live Stock exhibit, you are urgently requested to send -with power of appointing alternates, to a Hotel, in this city, on Thursday, May 15, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of consultation, conference with the directors of the World's Fair, appointing committees

etc., etc. Every branch of the live stock interest should be represented. It would seem desirable that we unite in our demands for space and general recognition. Where delegates are not already provided for, we would suggest that the president of your association, or some one duly authorized. appoint said delegates at once, and report to J. H. Pickrell, Secretary Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Montauk Block, 115

Menroe Street, Chicago, Ill. Signed: N. P. Clarke, Pres. American Ciydesdale Association, Sr. Cioud, Minn.; Emery Cobb, President American Shortorn Breeders' Association, III.; T. W. Harvey, Pre ident American Aberdeen-Angus Association, Chicago, Il'.; D. Thompson, Secretary American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN MERINO VS. THE BLACK-TOPS.

NORTH FARMINGTON, April 14, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I respectfully ask permission to use little space in your paper to ask and urge Mr. Harsh to be sure and attend the Exposition at Detroit next fall, for if his sheep are half as good as represented, he will certainly do some tall advertising through the prizes he will get. Now Mr. Harsh, look here: You say my

emarks about the Black-Tops being just where they were 75 years ago is all "bosh." still am of the opinion that it is not so 'boshy" after all. Just take the first volume of the Vermont Sheep Register, and about the first thing you will come to is a few cuts of some of the first sheep imported into the country, and if they are not a first class representation of the Black-Tops, then I never saw a sheep. I attended the Exposition at Detroit last fall, where there was quite a show of Black-Tops, and I suppose they were some of the best, at least hey had some pretty steep prices on them; but what they were we can tell better by comparing them to the flock of Merinos exhibited by Mr. Shattuck, of Missouri, that were entered in the same class with the Black-Tops. Every sheep showed by Mr. Shattuck carried a delaine fleece of nearly if not quite twice the density of the Black-Tops, had as large and larger carcaes, covered on the face and legs with wool where even hair would not grow on a Black-Top, and any one of his sheep had a better form than all the Black-Tops on exhibition put together. Look at a first class Merino to-day, and

he shows without having to look at a pedigree, that very careful study and a great deal of expense have been necessary to get him where he is; and as he stands there he looks the thoroughbred, every inch of him. But it would make a man blind, or at least cross-eyed, to discern any great amount of improvement over the scrub of to-day in the Black-Top. If the Black-Top is so superio an animal, why have not some Austraians or South Americans laid out some of their money in these sheep instead of puting it into the American Merino, paying big prices and taking the wrinkliest heavyshearing sheep? Simply because their sheep were too like the Black-Tops, and they wanted something better. The fact that a few Black-Tops were shipped to Texas signifies nothing. If I remember rightly Mr. Wood, of Saline, alone shipped over 1.400 rams to Texas last year, and I feel safe in saving that at least 1,000 of them were from our thoroughbred flocks.

As to the ewes being such milkers, I will say this: If a Merino ewe has any kind of a chance she will raise her lamb, or at least I have no difficulty in that direction when 1 take care of my sheep; and I doubt whether Mr. Harsh has any better growing lambs, or had better luck than we have had.

Now I would like to ask Mr. Harsh how long before he or his fellow breeders will produce, by the line of breeding they are in now, a ewe that will shear 28 lbs. 5 ozs., with a carcass of 132 lbs., and cleanse as much as this fleece will? Yes, take the whole record of the Saline shearing and tell me when you can beat it, and how much behind are they on carcasses. That record goes away ahead of any statement I made relative to my sheep in my first article.

Now Mr. Harsh, be sure and have that hen good and fat, for you will probably see between Coldwater and Paw Paw, and I am coming down there some time to look over the Diamond stock. By the way, right here I would advise you to go and get a Diamond ram, and go to improving your

Now Mr. Editor, I hope I have not done too much advertising, as I have tried to keep out of that line, and will say in con lusion if I wanted sheep for mutton and that were great breeders, milkers, etc., I would stop short of nothing but a Shropshire, as there is nothing better than the Shrop, except the large-bodied, heavy-folded, heavy shearing American Merino. EDD. MOORE.

THE MERINO FOR MUTTON.

A correspondent of Farm and Live Stock, in a letter detailing his experiences with different breeds of sheep, Cotswolds, Southdowns and Oxfords, which latter he has decided to keep in preference to the others-has this to say of the Merino:

Many people will be surprised to know that Merino sheep furnish about threefifths of all the mutton consumed in Ameri cate-day. We at one time owned a choice flock of Merinos, and took a number, put n a lot by themselves, weighed every bit of foed consumed and cost per head, and we are free to confess that the result was a complete surprise to us. We actually kept three Merinos weighing 85 pounds each that during the time of test, which extended for a year, produced a lamb each, clipped an average of 14 pounds of wool per head, or 255 pounds of mutton and 42 pounds wool, on the food that it required to keep one Cotswold that weighed 185 pounds and clipped 17 pounds of wool, brought more per pound, and the Cotsweld mutton mor er pound, but the Merinos more of each, o could afford to take less and still have the balance on the right side. Friends will do well not to despise the Merinos as mut

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas one or more delegates-three would be best City and Denver, For speed, safety, com for:, equipment, track, and efficient service convention to be held at the Grand Pacific it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons, but loses none.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunics, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Term easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

THOSE interested should not forget the Holstein-Friesian sale of J. M. Sterling & Co., at Monroe, on Wednesday, May 28th. It is to be held on the Fair Grounds. Col. Mann will be on hand, and he is liable to make you rich against your will.

Flock Notes.

AT Romeo last week Messrs. Bristol & Chapman had a Merino ram lamb drepped January 20th, which weighed full 44 lbs.

Too TRUE. - From the standpoint of the wool grower, the American Wool Reporter is the meanest paper in the United States. Texas Stockman.

MB. E. E. LELAND, of Emery, this State, writes that his seven imported two year old Shropshire ewes sheared an average of nine pounds per head, one year's growth, and raised 14 fine lambs.

E. P. ELY & Son, of Niles, Berrien Co., end as the following report of the shearing of their flock of Shropshires:

"As sheep shearings are the order of the day, will give you a few items from our flock of 38 Shropshires, which we have just shear-They averaged 8 lbs. 2 cz., seven yearings averaging 10 lbs. 8 oz., the yearling ram Angler (12957) shearing 14 lbs., and he yearling ewe Emmons 28 (12950) 12 lbs. 12 cz, which we flatter ourselves is doing pretty well, as 18 of the ewes have 27 lambs that are hard to beat."

THE Filnt Globe publishes the following: Here is a pretty good record of George W. Button's Shropshire sheep. Mr. Button is a Flushing farmer. He sheared 40 thorough bred animals, the growth of wool being a trifle over 11 months. Among the 40 were 24 breeding ewes that had raised this spring 33 lambs. There were eight yearling ewes and seven yearling rams and one three years old ram. The flock averaged nine and threequarter pounds per head, and one yearling am sheared 14% pounds."

THE Kansas City Star is authority for the following: "H. B. Fales, a farmer living near Cameron, Missouri, recently clipped 35 pounds of wool from one sheep. A bushel of corn makes a pound of wool. The average price of wool is 20 cents. Mutton sells for eight cents a pound, and the average weight of a sheep is 40 pounds, so that corn fed to sheep brings about 22 cents a bushel, without the cost of transportation." Think of a 40 pound sheep with a 35 pound fleece ! That was a ram's fleece, and he probably weighed from 130 to 160 lbs. Then a flock of sheep averaging 40 lbs. exists only in that editor's mind.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Palmyra farmers are planning to raise large cons of potatoes this year.

President Clute is going to write a history f the Agricultural College. The Michigan Central has purchased 85 lots

There are 21 divorce suits on the calendar of the Jackson County circuit court

Kalamazoo County's liquor tax built its new ounty house, which cost \$25,000. About \$2.100 has been secured for a Y. M. C.

Peach orchards in the vicinity of Rome are reported as promising a fine It cost Cyrus Goff, of Dowsgiac, \$75 to catch fish with a pet in Fish Lake, near Marcellus, Long Lake, near Alpena, received 2,000,000 young whitefish from the U.S. fish hatcheries

Detroit's letter-carriers delivered 1,375,632 letters and 200,993 postal cards during the month of April.

There was but one vacent lot in Pinewood cemetery at Port Huron, and Wm. Bottomley

Henry Williams, of Almont. unbalanced by long continued illness, took dose of Paris green, and is dead. The body of Marion Bacon, of Niles, who drowned herself in the lake at Chicago in a fit

of despondency, has been recovered. The merchants of interior towns complain that the Detroit Flower Festival took thous-ands of dollars out of the'r cash boxes.

The horse cale at Lansing this week, conducted by Col. Mann and J. J. Baird, was quite successful. Something over \$10,000 worth of animals were disposed of. Edward Little died at Kalamazoo on th 30th uit. He was 100 years and 14 days old, a veteran of 1812, and the father of a small but

interesting family of 21 children. Capac is to have a flax mill, and farmers the vicinity will try their 'rrentice hands at raising the fight to keep it in business.

The bodies of May Height and Mrs. H Montgomery, victims of the Handy Boy dis aster at Saginaw, have been recovered. The carvers in all but two of the Grand

Rapids furniture factories went on strike May 1st. Nine hours a day is their motto. The Caro Advertiser is now issued as a daily The editor will try it a month and then let th daily die or continue according to the support

D. H. Jerome, of Saginaw, has been ap oo'n ei charman of the Cherokee Co on, vice Angus Cameron, resig commission settles land claims in the Nation Capt. Riley Burrington, master of the tug Mintern, has been arrested at Bay City charged with setting fire to the sawmill of the Au Sable Lumber Company, which burned April

Wm. Elsworth, of Pittsfield, Washtenaw County, sent his young son into the field to brill oats. The horses ran away, coming against a barbed wire fence in such a manner as for terribly lacerate them. It is feared they will never be of further value.

A Lansing man, living near the Agricultural College, who invested in a dollar a rod osagorange hedge, has just plowed up the whole business—what there was left of it, and will place his trust in barbed wire and posts from encef rth and forever. A building at Saginaw, built twenty years

ago and occupied by Bradley's grocery, meat market, etc., and on which mason were about to make repairs, fell in a maso lebris, a total wreck. No one was injured, hough several persons had narrow escapes. Senator MoMilan introduced a bill into Congress on the 30th uit. authorizing testruction of a tunnel under the Detroit. Construction must be hegun

within a year after securing a Canadian char-ter, and the tunnel fin shed within five years. Another newspaper man has found the "long felt want" he tried to fill was not as big a chasm as he amiospated. The Linden bserver is again missed among our exchanges. A paper at that town usually hausts the editor and his cash in 18 months or

A'l the game in Mich'gan is not yet killed

August Hagen, of Mt. Clemens, lost a barn by fire in 1888, the flames originating from sparks from an engine on the Grand Trunk railroad. The barn was valued at \$3,000. Hagen brought suit against the road and last week secure) a verdict for \$4.057. The case Ionia Seatinel: Wm. Adgate, of Berlin, bad

a fat strer which he intended to butcher soon. A few days ago it stokened and cied and he cut the carcass up and threw it to his hogs, of which he had about \$40) worth. There are dying rapid y and it looks as though he would lose them a l.

About one half of the distance under the st. Clair river at Port Huron has been turneed. There's no great blow made about it, but all the same work is pressed as rapidly as dry weather.

possible. Looks as if Port Huron would have a tunnel before Detroit got through talking about practicability, expenses, etc.

Adrian and Abram Vose, two lads belong. ing at Gran i Rapids, put a stone on the trace in front of a hand-car loaded with men jus-returning from work. The car—which wa moving rapidly—was thrown from the track

sli the men were injured and one it is fea fatally. The boys are under arrest. Survivors of the Sultana disaster met a Adrian on the 29th, 35 in number. On Apr. 7th, 1865, the steamer Sultana, loaded w. 2,000 Union soldiers just released from

prisons, was near Memphis, on the Mississippriser when one of the boilers exploded. Only 500 of those on board were saved. Suit has been brought by Matilda Jor Port Huron, avainst Capt, Moffatt and Jol E. Botsford, owners of the old and now tired steamer Sarnia, for injuries she sustai ed 15 years ago, by faling between the boa and the dock. Miss Jones wants \$10,00 damages, but the owners will contest the cas

There's lots of Michigan soft coal up and about Lansing, at a depth of 76 feet, rock-roofed, and easy to get, and the Republican says Lansing will soon be known as coal-mining city. The veins are six feet thickness, and though they are under a pu ion of the city it is prop-

The Ann Arbor Fruit and Vinegar Compa has just been organized at the University City with a capital of \$40,000. Allmendingers & Schneider's fruit works have been taken by the company, and two new buildings are to be put up this summer, one of which will seven large generators with canacity for making two carloads of vinegar a week.

Henry Cameron, track hand on the Michertaken by a train. Cameron and his two npanions tried to get the car off the track but failed, and Camerom was struck and in-stantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

Jacob Seligman, Saginaw's "Little Jake." bought All Saints church (Episcopal) at Sag-inaw the other day. When Seligman sees any little thing he wants lying around loose he Sometimes he buys it because h thinks some one else wants it. This was no such a bad "speed" after all; the property worth \$13,000, and he bought it for \$4,052.

The Supreme Court of Michigan decided on the 29th ult., that the bill relative to the sale of liquor passed by the last Lesislatur (Act 213 of the Public Acts of 1889) is null an void and of no effect. It was satisfactorily void and of no effect. It was satisfactorly proven to the court that the bill passed by the Legislature was not the act signed by the governor, and therefore the act of 1887 mus still regulate the business. Charles T. Wright, whose trial for the mur

der of Frank E. Thurber and Deputy Sheriff Marshall has been the sensation of Benzi County for the past three weeks, was four guilty of murder in the first degree, and will spend the remainder of his life in State prison at hard labor. The trial lasted 22 days. Th prisoner's lawyers will endeavor to secur another trial on the ground that the circuicourt of Benzie County had not jurisdiction of the offense as charged. E. D. Lay, well-known farmer of Ypsilan

township, Washienaw Co, died on the 29th ult., of diseases incident to his age, which was \$2 years. Mr. Lay started the first general nursery business in the then territory of Michigan in 1832, bringing with him when hi came about 25,060 fruit trees of standard sorts from Bochester, N. Y. Mr. Lay was for a long time president of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society. Two thousand carpenters of this city went on strike for eight hours a day on the 1st. The principal element against their success they

consider "the scab," or non-union msn. I the course of one of the incendiary speeche made at a meeting the night before the strike was declared on, the orator said he saw a boy at Chic go knock his father down with a pice of scantling, saying, "You can t work here as a 'reab,' old man," and this the speaker declared was the "proper spirit" to toward those who persisted in working. The Saginaw Herald exposes a new game

whereby the farmer who can't afford to take a pspergets fleeced: "The plan involves the selling of cinnamon beans, which have won-derful reputed qualities as producers of cinnamon oil, at \$20 a bushel. The sellers give a bond agreeing to pay the farmer # back for every tree growing from the beans to a height of four feet. The beans are nothing but cinnamon red food bears perfumed and saturated with cinnamon oil, and the stalks from them will never grow more than six inches high. It is unnecessary to say that a ization on the bands are few an

General.

The New York Assembly has voted to olish capital punishment in that Sta'e. The public debt was decreased \$7,636,901 April. It has been reduced \$61,125,851 since June 30, 1889.

The Bank of America at Phi'acelphia sus pended on the 30th ult., together with its 12 branches. Deposits amount to \$700,000.

Robert C. Winthrop, who filled the unexited term of Daniel Webster from July, 1850, o February, 1851, was a visitor to the Se A Swedish woman who came over with

shipload of emigrants, is in quarantine as Boston as a leper. Physicians say it is a case of genuine leprosy. The F. & P. M. railroad has contracted with a Bay City ship-builder for an iron steamer to cost \$250,000. It will be put on the route be-

ween Luding on and Manitowsc. The offer of the Philadelphia News to give \$500 to any person who can prove a straight faith cure" has been before the public nearly a year, with no takers.

Kansas Cliv has 34 miles of electric stre car read. The town gets a hustle on itself, and its citizens are not obliged to spend the day getting to their places of business. President Harrison's first veto was sent to the House this week. He returned without approval the bil to authorize the city of Ogden, U. T., to assume increased indebtedness.

C. L. Billingsley, wealthy contractor of St. Paul, met a sudden death on Wefnerfay, bo-ing crushed under a building which was about to be moved and which tipped over up-Seems as if the United States was able upply its own Mormon population. Yet 88 converts to this peculiar doctrine came over com England and Sweden on Wednesday, in

charge of an "elder. F. C. Baker, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, recently assended Mt. Iztacchuat, measured its height 17,150 feet, and discovered a gladier two miles long, the first ever found in Mexico. The body of E. D. Walker, of Brooklyn, N.

., editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, was und in the Roanoke river at Weiden, N. C., on the 1st. It is believed he was acc frowned while fishing, as he still held a broke tishing red. A farmer at Fort Wayne, Ind., washed his

eight cows with kero: ene to kill verm n. Then be attempted to brand one of them, and thus set the poor beast on fire. The animal com-municated fire to the straw-stack, and a big Kemmler, the murderer under sente death at Auburn, N. Y., prison, and who was to be the first convict executed by electricity, has been repreved indefinitely. The question of the constitutionality of the act is to be

tested in the United States courts. The largest order for printing ever given in he world was given by the Census Bureau to the government printer, for 20,000,000 snum eration blanks. The paper required to print them weighed 220 tons. The printing was hem weighed 220 tons egun March 3rd and fin shed April 26th.

The new pension bill which passed the House Apr.l 30, carries an expenditure of \$4,000,000 and if it becomes a law 44 per cent of the government's revenue will be ex-pended for the sold'ers. An entire day was levote i to the consideration of the bill.

A convict just discharge | from Jollet, Ill. prison, left at once for Switzerland, where he has a lea heir to a property of \$500,000. He went up for forgery, and the prison officials are going to give him a chance to redeem h mself, for they refuse to make his name public.

The Illinais State Board of Agriculture is receiving; very discouraging reports relative to the condition of winter wheat in that State. Advices say three-fourths of the area seeded last fall is being plowed up and put into spring crops. What is left has suffered from

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A hunting party from Whitewright, Ts., tent into Indian Territory in search of game and were overtaken and surrounded by floods, hey had to take to the trees to escape drowng, and as the current was so swift no boat mild reach them. It is feared they will perish hunger and fat gue before the waters sub-

new scheme of the opium smugglers has nutearthed at 'bicago. The ends of lemsre carefull' stoff, the pup artistically scated, the crity filed with opium, ends seed and sealed on and all trace of the obliterated by some coloring compound.

ago saw quite an imposing spectacle or av, when nearly 30,000 men marched it

intent upon showing to the reople

given point. The carpenters led

weeks ago an order was posted on the f the Reading railroad in the Schuylkill saying employes who frequented s would be discharged. The browers, loon men and all depending on them re boycotted the railroad, and business bedir. Affacted that the most done of

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badly affected that the president of as been compelled to explain and par-rescind the order. inegar Company University City, Ilmendinger's & been taken by i'dines are to be bich will contain anacty for mak-week. Manufacturers of pickles and vinegar say a McKinley bill will pract cally destroy their dustry. The bill tepea's the act of 1879 duch authorizes the making of vinegar. Ciderits for the making of vinegar where is not enough added to supply the demand, and that to complete the make of oder vinegar would be to device farmers of one of their crops, cucumst for pickles, which is usually quite representative. There is a single firm in Detroit with makes 3,000 gallons of vinegar per day guises the product of 1,200 acres of land in manufacturers. ufacturers of pickles and vinegar say nd on the Mich-r from work to a hand-car, was ron and his two car off the track struck and in-wife and five

Foreign:

cabled that one million laboring men Austria and Hungary have struck or in-The Land Purchase bill, under consideration

he English House of Commons, passed the and reading by a vote of 348 to 268 Twelve anarchists, including the Marquis Marcs, his secretary and his barber, have en arrested at Paris, charged with inciting

Edmund Hammond, first and last baron of at name, is dead, aged 85 years. His father, corge Hammond, was the first minister from reat Britain to the Unite i States. The first day of May, which was to be sig-The first cay of may, related by demonstrations and strikes the world over, passed much more quietly than ras expected. A great many meetings were leld, advocating eight hours for a day's work, but except in a few instances these were

Sweet Potatoes and Yam Plants

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams idas, Southern Queens. By careful experi-ngrowing sweet potatoes and yam plants, ble to offer you strong and well rooted and varieties best adapted to our cool innae wherein many varieties mever mature.

pack so as to reach any point safely.

By mail, post paid, 10, 40 cents; 200, 75 cents.

express, you pay charges, 500, \$1.25; 1,000,

HENRY SHULL,

Somerset Stock Farm. BURLINGTON 9491.

the blood of Guy 2:10% and St. Julieng descended from Kentucky Prince, and Volunteer, sire of St. Julien. PEDIGREE:

PRINGTON 9491, by Darlington 2885, he by felliagton 2716, son of Kentucky Prince 2470, anington's dam Boadicea by Rysdyk & Hamble-nian. Wellington's dam by Ethan Allen 43, ing of the Morgans. Burlington's dam Miss alla, by the Great Volunteer 55, and she is ser to St. Patrick. four year old record 2:19%. Descaption:—Burlington is a bright bay, 16 ands, of superb finish and weighs 1,175 lbs., is ry fast as will be shown after the season is er. He will be allowed to serve a few good tres besides my own at the moderate fee of the finish. is besides by our points of insure.

rmers and breeders will consult their best rest by examining Burlington, before selectany other stalllon. Send for tabulated gree, etc. Address

JOHN O'DELL, Agent,

Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich

C. F. MOORE, ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families:

Barrington, Eirklevington, Victoria Duchess. Place,

Young Mary, Craggs, Moss Rose, Constance, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the fine Duke bull

GRAND DUKE OF AIRORIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Cattle are Advancing!

UGHER PRICES ARE A CERTAINTY. We offer for sale

Five Hereford Bulls of "Lord Wilton" and "Horace" Strain,

nd at the prices we will make any farmer in

higan can afford to own one. We sell in order aake room for more stock, which we expect hin the next thirty days. Write for particu-MERRILL & FIFIELD.

Bay City, Mich

WOOD BROS. STOCK FARM. Franklin, Oakland Co., Mich.

STALLION SEASON 1890.

ALPHINGTON 5702, by Pilot Medium 1597 of Jack 2:15, etc; first dam by Masterlode sire of Belle F 2:15%, etc.; second dam by mbrino Chief Jr. 214, sire of Mambrino arkle 2:17, etc. Stands at \$90 the season or COTTON PRINCE 7967, by Bayard 53, sire of Pilot Jr. 12; first dam by Jim Fisk 1726; second dam Cotton Picker, pacer, 2:274 (dam of Cotton-cite 2:334). Stands at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure.

SHORTHORNS!

YOUNG BULLS.

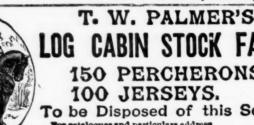
A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address



HORSES AT, BARGAINS!

We mean exactly what we say. We have 146 Head Imported and Pure Bred Stallions and Mares, 6 French Coach Stallions, 36 Head of Grade Stallions and Jares, 20 Shetland and Exmoor Ponies, and 27 Head Registered Holstein Cattle, nearly all of which must be disposed of during this season, owing to changes in our business. If you think of buying write us (describing what you want) for our alogue and Prices, and we will convince you that it will pay you well to buy of us.

Island Home Stock Farm. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.



LOG CABIN STOCK FARM 150 PERCHERONS. 100 JERSEYS.

To be Disposed of this Season. 4 MERRILL BLOCK, Detroit, Mich.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



CLYDESDALE HORSES SHORTHORN CATTLE, Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Shorthorn breeders will note among the animals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale: color, redroan; dropped December 24, 1888. Got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86835, out of Grand Duke of Woodburn 86835, out of Grand Duke of Philosophy 25, but of 33, nage 924 Grand Duke of Woodburn 89825, out of Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 7th. Vol. 33, page 924 Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke of Springdale; color, red: dropped Sept. 23, 1889 got by Grand Duke of Woodburn 86825, out of Wild Eyes Lady 6th, Vol. 33, page 924.

Both of above animals are very superior individuals, and bred to the Queen's taste, as will be seen by reference to the herd book.

Public Sale of Shorthorn Cattle. Fair Grounds in Lexington, Ky., May 22.

The Shorthorn breeders of Kentucky having organized an association for the purpose of hold-a semi-annual show and sale, will hold second of said shows and sales at the Fair Grounds, in ington, on Thursday, May 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

will be offered without reserve, all of which will be either recorded or accepted for record. The selection has been made by the well known breeder, Mr. A. Renick, of Winchester, Ky. Wm. Warfield is President and the following well known breeders comprise the Executive Committee: A. J. Alexander, Chairman; A. Renick, T. J. Moberley, E. K. Thomas, W. H. Garner, O. S. Johnson, and W. W. Estill. Catalogue containing full information now ready and will be mailed to all applying. Address Forty-Five Head of Carefully Selected Cattle

W. W. ESTILL, Sec.-Treas,

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY.

PUBLIC SALE

Shorthorn Bulls and Poland-China Swine. Col. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

Col. J



THE KEYSTONE HAY LOADER THE KEYSTONE

Will load a ton of hay in 5 minutes. You will make hay easily and quickly, and anve help Often pays for itself in one season. 10,000 soil.

Fully government, Loads loose small grain also.

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Use this hay Loader.

[Mention this paper.] Branch Houses conveniently located. HIS

2:15% AN OUTCROSS ROYAL

FEARNAUGHT

AT COLDWATER, MICH. 13 in 2:30 at 16 Years Old. JAMES WALKER.

2:19%. CET.

AUCTION SALE

CATTLE. J. M. STERLING & Co. will offer for sale at the County Fair Grounds, Monroe, Mich.—Col. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer,

Wednesday, May 28, 1890, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. Bulls, 21 Registered Cows and Heifers and 12 Grade Cows and Heifers. Write for catalogue.

MERINO SHEEP.

I have 20 head of registered Merino ewes, two rear olds, bred from the flock of A. D. Taylor, of Romeo, of good size, well covered; will average 13 lbs. to the head; which I offer for sale on very reasonable terms. Write for particulars to J. B. GATES & SCN, Waterford, Mich.

FOR SALE

Two Yearling Shorthorn Bulls, one a pure Cruickshank, at very reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN LESSITER & SON,

Cole, Oakland Co., Mich. A Choice Farm for Sale.

A farm of 160 acres of choice timber land, beech and maple, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, 20 acres of timber, buildings No. 1, well watered, 40 acres wheat on ground. This is an heirship property and must be sold. It will bear inspection. Located six miles from Kalamazoo, three from Galesburg. For particulars address

E. E. GALUSHA. E. E. GALUSHA,

Box 853, Galesburg, Mich. | 295-24

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PERCHERON CLEVELAND BAYS! DIRECTORY



HOME of the WINNERS. We exhibited our horses at Michigan State Fair, Detroit Exposition, and American Horse Show, Chicago, 1889, and

CAME AWAY AHEAD OF EVERYBODY. winning a total of 40 premiums on 45 exhibits. Our Stallions and Mares of all ages are for sale and are guaranteed to be sourd, reliable breeders, good disposition, with fine color, style and action.

TERMS MOST FAVORABLE.

We have taken in exchange a 15.18 Percheron stallion, weighing 1,450 pounds, which we will sell at a great bargain. Cleveland Bay Horse Company PAW PAW, MICH.

Black Meadow Farm, ROYAL OAK, MICH., STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS.

BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRE PIGS

Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1830 at Black Meadow for E25, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondle was sired by Spartacus 123; dam Jubs by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2:224) by Mambrino Chief II. Spartacus by Almont 33; dam Queen Lizzle (dam of Ormond, 2:2734) by Mambrino Chief II.

F. A. BAKER,

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays, DOOR VILLAGE, IND. STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY, Importations in June and Oct.

CALL AND SEE THEM. 1890, breeding stables, 1890, OZEOWO STALLIONS IN SERVICE. George Mile, Record 2:33, No. 1313.

Limited to 16 mares during March and April at \$40.00 to insure. In charge of Henry Hains, V.S., Jackson, Mich. Bonnie Wilkes No. 3261. Sire of Townsend Chief, with 30 days work at four years old trial mile 2:42%. Of Edwyna at three years old, quarter. :37%: mile, 2:47. Rec-ord, 2:54%. To insure, **835.00**.

Colonel Mapes No. 3024.

CAVEAT—Bay horse 15% hands, foaled 1886, sired by Brown Wilkes, 2:21%; first dam Yuma by Hauteld, sire of Maud 8, 2:26%, etc; second dam relande (dam of Yuba 2:24% and Yazoo 2:27%) iv Bemont, (sire of Nutwood, 2:18%, Wedgewond :: 2, etc.); third dam Young Portla (dam of Voltar e 2:39%, sire of Bessemer 2:13%; Child Harroid, two mile record 5:04, Hyman, trial 2:28, Consuca, trial 2:34%, Nora Lee, trial 2:32, Voltigeur, trial 2:30), by Mambrino Chief 11. Caveat's second and third dams are already classed among the great brood mares. His first dam is a mare of still greater promise, he being her first foal. Caveat is pure gaited, fast, very handsome and stylish. He will make a short season and be put in training. Season. 80. season and be put in training. Season. 500.

NIP SIC—Chestnut colt. 151/4 hands. foaled 1887, sired by Nugget 2:254 (sire of Gold Leaf 2:19. Nettle Leaf 2:234, etc.); first dam Zeimda Wilkes (dam of Nettle Leaf 2:234 and San Malo, three year record 2:294), by George Wilkes; second dam by Alexandria's Abdallah. NIP Sic is full brother to Nettle Leaf and San Malo. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, will be 16 hands when matured, is possessed of great substance and shows a pure fast gait. He will make a short season at 500 and be put in training.

FISCHER—Bay horse. 16 hands, foaled

FISCHER—Bay horse, 16 hands, foaled 1883, sired by Joe Gavin (son of Messenger Duroc and Fauny Mapes, dam of Jerome Eddy 2:1614), dam a bloodlike mare with trial 2:351, s. t. b. by Belmont. Insure \$25.

Oakland Stock Farm is at Royal Oak, on the D. & M. R. R., eight miles from Detroit.

Ten approved mares (the first to apply) will be bred to each of the said colts—Caveat and Nip Sic, on shares. Address A. F. WILCOX,

DETROIT, MICH

COLONEL HOOK 7611, (STANDARD UNDER RULE 6)

By Louis Napoleon 207, sire of Jerome Eddy 2:161/2, Charles Hilton 2:171/4. Eddy 2:161/4, Charles Hilton 2:17 / 2.

Eta dam Lady Hook by Cyclone 1956), record 2:23/4, eighteen heats in 2:30, and sire Dr. Sparks two year old, record 2:25/4); second dam Mambrino Jenny by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London 2:29/4 and fifteen in 2:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of 41 in 2:30 list, eight from 2:15/4 to 2:29/4; and Aristmont 2:27/4;) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14, sire dam of Favonia 2:15); four, five, and six dams thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will make the season of 1890 at my farm in Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Limited to 20 mares at 25:00 the season. Mares not proving in foal can have the usual remit. Send for circular. A. N HARRINGTON

Clydesdale Stallion for Sale. **Young Contest 6408**

For Sale at a Bargain. HAZEL RIDGE FARM, Sound and a sure foal getter; recorded in Vol. 10 of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Dark brown, four white feet and star on forehead.

CONTEST is the premium horse of the State of Michigan; took first prize at Jackson in 1882; at Detroit in 1883; at Kalamazoo in 1884. He also took first at Jackson in 1886 and sweepstakes with six of his coits, also three year olds first as span, two year olds first and second, and yearlings second and third. 1887, sweepstakes with five of his get, three year olds first as span, two year olds second. Contest never took second premium but once, and has been shown at all the big fairs in Canada and Michigan.

C. E. LOCK WOOD.

C. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Mich

FOR SALE Dry Ewes Wanted.

I want to buy 200 or more dry ewes, and I wish to correspond with some party who could buy them for me or who has them to sell.

H. C. PRATT.

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn 2d 13907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggie family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year at six per cent. He is a prize.

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A J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn
A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for
sale. All stock recorded and of popular families.
Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for
prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26 A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., he breeder of Shortmorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegar Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established is years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

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EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J. Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford, Short Everit Moore, proprietor, Milford. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

PRANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above.

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Victorias and Pomonas; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

11 90

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. TOHN McKAY, Komeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All steck registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Polled Aberdeen-Angus. ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis., breeders of pure bred Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Best families represented. All ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades & and % for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

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Levarts smith, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merine sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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FLOCK SECOND TO NONE-Cheap as A the cheapest, quality considered. All stock registered. Imp. ram Michigan at the head. Address E. D. Sabin, Hudson, Mich.

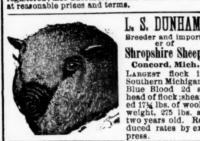


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Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich.

Berkshires & Suffolks.

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CHESTER WHITES. A herd second to none. Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. Have taken more premiums than all other herds in the State for the past four years. Noted for early maturity and great fattening qualities. C. A. Searing, Lyons. Ionía Co., Mich. O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT imported Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.25 per 13, from strain. E. M. KIES, Reading, Hillsdale Co., Mich. FOR SALE.—Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$1.25 for 13; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 for 13; breeding stock all first-class. Address James R. Brooks, Southfield, Mich.

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A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thoroughwhere the breeder of thorougha bred Merino sheep. A large stock always
on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started
from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde,
and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live
in any part of the country at reasonable rates.
Good references.

MATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham, Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, high-class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-China swine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

POULTRY—Rose Comb Brown and White Legnors, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggsin season, \$1.25 per 13; \$2.0) per 25; \$3.00 per 45, G. A. Watkins, McGraw Bullding, Detroit.

FINE POULTRY!

Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich. HEADQUARTERS FOR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description. Best wire netting %c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and everything needed in the poultry yard.

Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM,

Geo. J. Nissly, Proprietor. Saline, Mich. VICTORIA HOGS.

I have a lot of Victoria hogs, both sexes, and different ages, which I will sell at very reasonable prices. Stock all recorded or eligible to record. Address O. ROBINSON, Pontiac, Mich.

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American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - - MICH. It began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.
My purchases have all been from the herd of L.
W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not
akin.

L. W. & O. BARNE**S**.

- PROPRIETORS OF -LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,

Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Byron, Shadedasee Ce., Aton.

Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior let of young boars and sows, dark in color and effine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor. BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICH. REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me.
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o was sent to arae i without he city of Og-in lebte incas. ntractor of St. Yednesday, be-k which was pped over upes was ab'e to ation. Yet 58 ine came over Weinesday, in

Magazire, was We den, N. C., s accidentally held a broken L, washed his verm n. Then em, and thus animal com-ck, and a big

sure. Send for catalogue giving terms, full pedi-

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for misiness purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a mmp. The breeding of these cattle cannot be

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WHITE LILACS.

A year ago, a year ago She stood beneath the lilac-tree. Her face with light and life aglow, And pulled the branches down for me

I The blossems showed against her hair Like fairy feathers crisp and white She looked so radiant and so fair. With fleshing smile and glances bright.

Now here the lilees bloom again; They crown the tall and branching stem : Fragiant and pure in sun and rain, A stately spotless diedem.

But where is she who stood below And bent the white plumes down to me? Ab. mournful question! Wail and woe Come sighing through the filac-tree.

These eyes are sweet and bright no more; They closed ere spring had breathed its balm That living smile that flashed before Is cold in death's eternal calm.

And now above bergreening grave, I With other flowers ly mourners strewed. The lilae feathers softly wave, And perfume all the solitude For life has gone and love has fled;

And yet the year comes round again, Whatever futile tears are shed, Whatever hearts are broke with pain. There is no erief in flower or field: No memory bath the lilac-tree;

Nor hope per help the roses yield. Nor weeps the dew for loves that fice. Yet there themselves shall one day die, When the wide heavens together roll; And all this beauteous earth and sky

Shall perish like a flaming scroll But she who bent the lilac bough. Who sleeps to day beneath the sed, Shall live with glory on her brow, And greet me when I go to God. - Fose Terry Cooke.

WHAT IS GOOD

"What is the real good?" I asked in musing mood. Order, said the law court : Knowledge, said the school; Truth, said the wise man; Pleasure, said the fool; Love, said the maiden Beauty, said the page; Freedom, said the dreamer; Home, said the sage; Fame, said the soldier

Equity the seer. Stake my heart full sadly. "The answer is not here Then within my bosom

" Each heart holds the secret; Kindness is the word." -O'Reilly.



A BURGOMASTER'S POCKET.

BY DR. JEROME V. C. SMITH.

Those who have been in Holland bavehad their curiosity excited. The men, women, borses, wooden shoes and canals, are unlike those of other countries. The men look well fed, with bread-brimmed bats, tull cheeks, scant breeches-every futtonhole being upon the stretch-and great calves to their short legs ; one can't resist gazing at ther, on first being introduced into that prise, the women are more so. They wear high caps, immense red petticoats and enormous sabots, which by interpretation, means wooden shoes, resembling miniature long boats. Of course, there is a never ending clatter wherever they go. Their feet, like their tongues, are perpetually on the move.

As in London and Paris, there are dandies as well as dendizetts, besides a goodly number of both sexes who have broken loose from the customs of olden times, by wearing Christian clothing-that is, they put on pantaloons having cloth enough in them not to peril the luttons. Ladies, toc-and there are crowds of them-dress in the pink of fashion. But the sturdy old blood of the dikes and ditches-the people who loan money to distant countries by the millions with the hope that it may remain at interest forever-look down with an expression of ineffable contempt upon the modern popinjays in starched collars. They hate the sight of will-o'-wisp ladies in gossamer. A woman is prized by them on account of her substantial qualities - such as weight,

diameter and ready money. Of course every land has its peculiarities its anomalies and characteristics. Holland, however, quite overtops all the rest of Europe in the amount of its oddities. Why, it would take half an hour to describe the bells in a single church in Amsterdam. There is a perpetual ding-dong night and day. Hours, quarters and halves are struck, one after the other, as regularly as the planets move in their orbits.

It would be an evening's work to recoun all the funny things in Amsterdam, Rottercam and other dams in Belgium and Holand; so I shall proceed at once with the story of "The Burgomaster's Pocket."

Just behind the cathedral of Amsterdam -that museum of wooden saints-resided a fat (fficial, Hans Van Wezzel, in the last century, universally respected for his wealth. But he really had other claims upon the good opinion of his neighbors, for he smoked the best tobacco of any man in the city, the odor of which was admired by everybody who passed that way.

Now Van Wezzel had a pretty daughter The young broad-brims far and near had made the discovery that she would by and by grow into womenhood, about the same period that a vast estate in Paramaribo ould become her own unembarraesed property. Suitors, therefore, paid their respects to the father for the sole purpose of taking a peep at the irresistible Winnefreda. Many a tedious evening was given up to the pipe in the old fellow's society, occasionally saying "Yaw, meinheer," assenting to al propositions, however absurd, and laughing like a Flanders' mare, with all their might

at his stupid jokes. Hans Van Wezzel knew what he wa Foot as well as the honey-suckers who were flitting about his premises. Determin ed to keep all the money in the femily, which had been accomulating for 200 years, it was his settled determination to make all that bead was beginning to manifest a ray of might be gathered ever after roll into the

sister's only child, to be the future bushand of the captivating Winnefieds.

With gragle eyes, as destitute of expres sion as a mummy, and with no more energy in his nature than an cyster, his fair cousir turned up her little nose at him, with a resofation to become the jung frau of somebody the liked very much better. Ste bad bad ber car whispered into by Carl Steinberg, several valve. He cared nothing for what she mes while rassing each other at the picture gallery. Sometimes they found themselves side by side contemplating a Reutens; and, although peither of them discovered the excellencies of the great masters, they found sion, and out of a special regard for the each other.

This Carl Steinterg was a poor lieutenant and gentlemanly bearing, had quite won upon the attention of the king. When, with form. the regiment, he was transferred for garrisen been obliged to leave.

Hans Van Wezzel, besides being rich and burgemaster.

Well, by some unexplained necromancy ng his pipe down one morning just after Winnefreda came from the gallery, he swore translation, ending with "durder and blix- Ville." en," that she should be married to Sebritz Van Steigler, and the lieutenant might go to he "tivil."

Confusion, anger, incipient leve and un expressed resolution, were each in turn called into activity by this unexpected explosion gard for Steinberg, related all the particulars of parental powder. She felt that Steinberg of the proposed marriage, and concluded by was necessary to her happiness, the very in- calling all the gods in the heathen calendar stant an obstacle was interposed. However, she had the discretion to mother the tornado rising in her bosom. Women always ex hibit their superiority over the sterner sex, perplexed about the pocket. He could in the management of their effections, by concealing their real feelings.

Among other peculiarities of this abrupt old father, be established the babit of extre me regularity, so that his movements were all regulated mechanically for each returning day. After smoking, breakfast being over, be put on his best coat and went straight to the burgemasters' hall. Hans Van Wezze was an alderman in function. On arriving, he entered a closet with two doors, where the coat was exchanged for an official gown. It was invariably suspended on a particular nail, and well known to all gentlemen of the court, as it was to the pages in attendance, on account of its awfully deep pockets. One of them, however, was superior in ca necity, on account of being exclusively appropriated to tobacco. It was, de facto, s magazine in which a generous stock of the best article in the market was kept for his

own use and behoof. In these degenerate days, when smoking is considered in the aspect of an accomplishment rather than a solemn episode in the life of a solid man, it is quite impossible to understand the character of ancient pr ffing, as practiced in Amsterdam. When leaving home, the burgemaster always added a handful of leaves to the remnant remaining in the bottom of the previous day's provision which was a foresight reduced to a custom and, therefore, he was never made unhappy

Young people never lack for expedients when their affections are called into play. The burgomaster peremptorily and absolute ly forbid Winnefreda from speaking or even looking at the lieutenant. That was not all for he one evening told the military aspirant how inveterately he hated epaulettes, swords the sentence left the lips of Van Wezzel than the brave blood of the Steinbergs began to

High words ensued, and had it not been for the immediate interference of the daughter, one or the other might have been damaged. The lieutenant was ordered to quit the house instanter, and not to return

to it on the penalty of a broken skull. Van Wezzel could see as far into a millstene as any man, and knowing the perver sity of the sisterhood, when their hearts are palpitating under the influence of a tender partiality for somebody—who may be nobody to papas and mammas—resolved to bring a ong contemplated matrimonial union with Sebritz Van Steiglar to a close, without inquiring whether his daughter would dutifully oblige him or not, in the proposi-

Here the story can be economically short ened by passing over a long series of family events preparatory to the marriage. Steigler was perfectly indifferent, being willing to be coat, and retired to an arm-chair in a far-off in study hours. I puzzled my brain over the hung or married, as his uncle thought best for securing the family possessions and a name that never passed for less than a million of guilders smong the Jew bankers.

tinue her visits to the gallery nor hold any kind of communication with her lover, under al penalty so terribly severe that she was careful not to give rise to a suspicion of the true condition of her heart. By urging and a warmth of affection that convinced him flattery the old burgemester succeeded in she had voluntarily resolved to please a lighting up a show of gallantry in Steigler. He knew that money was a god exceeding ly worshiped in Helland, and, moreover he had sense enough to perceive that marry ing a cousin was an easy way of securing

E It was decided, after long meditation by Van Wezzel, that the day of days which was designed to keep two of the largest estates together, should be solemnized at a specified period in a quiet manner, quite private, be cause it would be unattended with expense No one was to be invited. The priest and the parties, with himself and wife, were considered quite at flicient for all legal purposes; and as for the world, what people might say, was of no consequence to proper-

Sebritz Van Steigler beceme attendant, to the surprise of Winnefreda. In order to carry out a design of some conse quence to ber happiness, she seemed to ac esce in the preparations; but it alarmed her on discovering that the affianced block sense—for he seriously entertained an

selected a nerhew, Sebritz Van Steigler, a Having no one for centidant, and the servants being interdicted from carrying notes or messages for their young mistress, under a declaration of instant dismissal from ser vice, the prospect of ever again communing with the idol of her adoration began to as-

sume a hopeless aspect. The lientenant was agitated with alterpate fears of losing a prize of inestimable right have, but he loved her for what she was-a woman with a soul. Men make an awkward show of themselves, when under the all-controlling influence of a tender pasent that they had a growing partiality for sex, pruder ce requires that what passed in the lieutenant's mind should be suppressed As he was tip-toeir g backward and forward in the samy of his majesty. Where he origi- in the middle of a dark night, before the nated, or how he came into existence, is not prison of his lovely inamorita, deploring that material. For several months be had been destiny had interpresed a barrier between on duty at the raisce. While staticned at The bim and an argelic creature, who was Heave, the fire flavre of the sprightly young I soon to pass forever beyond his ken, Winflicer, who was ren arkable for premptitude nefreds, equally nicerable, repining in her dreariness, caught a glimpse of a human

From the circumstances that he walked service at Amsterdam, royalty was heard to with the caution of a centinel, without express regret that the gallant lieutenant had passing either way beyond sight of the house, she saw, as only a woman can see, under analagous circumstances, that it was laving a levely daughter, was also a man of Steinberg. In a tumult of ecstasy she perdenosity in other respects-for he was a kissed her hand from an upper window. sufficiently andible to arrest his ear. They had but a moment to exchange vows, when be discovered what was going on; and lay- she heard her father approaching the apartment, and she whispered so that the lieutenant heard, "Search the bottem of the monstrous, great Dutch cath that defies burgemaster's pecket daily at the Hotel de

Before the old fellow had made ready for his regular promenade, the signal, when he was about to move, consisted in changing coats. Wir nefreda had deposited, under a heap of tobacco, a frank avowal of her reto save her from such impending wretched

The enraptured lieutenant was exceedingly not divine the meaning of a direction so signally enigmatical. After pondering upon it till obscurity became more obscure, it occurred to him to call at the municipa hall and make inquiries if anyone knew anything of the "burgemaster's pecket." Fortunately having doffed the gold lace garments for plain country habiliments, he chatted with the porter upon the steps gained his civilities and an invitation to inspect the whole establishment, a privilege uniformly accorded to strangers, by preserting him a fine pipe, with a piece of coin to cover the bowl.

Every object pleased him; and the dis covery that the countrymen was a man possessing an inquisitive mind, induced the porter to be extremely free in explanation of whatever was new to bim. At a proper juncture in the ripening accquaintance, Steinberg asked him where the burgomaster's pecket was kept-never for a moment suspecting that it was a real bona fide pocket, belonging to a living man. Laughing heartly, he told his generous visitor that by looking into a closet right before his very eyes, he might see it for himself.

Everybody laughed about Van Wezzel's great pocket; consequently the servants of nephew, the chronicles of the time do not the municipal edifice knew as much about mention. it as their betters. With a broad grin of ferior, the veritable coat was pointed out, suspended from the day its proprietor had been elevated to the dignity of burgo-

That was sufficient for Steinberg's purose, to know that there was a garment belonging to the father of the enchanting Winnefreda, and further, that it had an imnense pocket. When the official was called off in the discharge of duties in the interior, Steinberg, watching for a convenient opportunity, entered the closet from the area, and thrusting a hard down to the bottom, quite mothered in tobacco, found a letter to his own address

Reflection afforded him topics in abund ance for the fabrication of an answer. It was a plain statement of his misery and commiseration for the fair writer, who had thus ingeniously contrived to have her cruel, self-willed father the bearer of dispatches to a rival of his favorite Sebritz Van Stelgler. His was deposited where he took the other, below the superincumbent weed, before

Van Wezzel's hour of departure. In the meanwhile, Winnefreda wa tortured with apprehensions lest there should be some unexpected development, and all her plans be frustrated by the discovery of the message she had entrusted to conveyance so extraordinary. Her impatience for her father's return could hardly be concealed. Regular as the ticking of a clock he entered the house, hung up his

room for a smoke. To her ineffable gratification, post had brought a return mail. The scheme, therefore, worked charmingly. letters with a promptness that must have been delightful to them. Van Wezzel saw that his daughter had better spirits, a more cheerful countenance, and treated him with

perent by renouncing the lieutenant. As the longest day has an end, so do human hopes. Winnefreda began to indulge the idea that a marriage with the abominable Steigier would gradually die away, and that er father would forget to urge the ceremony. His perseverance in any cause wholly depended on the opposition he might meet with in carrying out a plan. When there were obstacles to be overcome, his energy was perfectly indomitable; but he became careless, and, indeed, quite indifferent with respect to a favorite project, on ascertaining there was nothing in the way of accomplish-

ing his designs. Contrary, however, to the usual course, Wezzel one morning astounded the household by declaring that Winnefreda should be united to her cousin the same evening at 7 o'clock, in the cathedral. Preparation had been made by himself, the priest had promised to be in waiting, but no guests were to be present at the happy event.

Never was distraction more thoroughly depicted in a human face! The poor girl, in the depths of her wretchedness, came With this plan in view he had opinion that his cousin was a charming girl. | near dying with an excess of grief at her | Each pupil at school furnis

impending fate. Her only avenue of relief was to dispatch an earnest note to Steinberg, through the trusty old pocket, in which she described the intensity of her misery. One bright thought, however, gleamed like a ray of sunshine. She gave a minute account of the determination of her unfeeling father, and closed by urging the brave lieutenant, without failure to conceal himself in an ante-room of the church, with atrusty companion or two, and upon the honor of a friend and lover, as he valued her life, to be there before the family party should arrive. A few other suggestions were parenthetically introduced, which were not lost upon Lieut. Steinberg, who was as ingenious as herself in expedients to prevent the union with her vulgarian

By extreme activity through the day, and extending his inquiries among the tailors, on the receipt of the contents of the burgomaster's pocket for the day, he ascertained precisely the kind of dress that the bridegroom would have on and procured a facsimile of each in all respects. Being of the same height, it was the united opinion of his assisting friends that he might pass, in the evening, for Steigler himself.

With the circumspection of a general in an enemy's country. Steinberg stationed his forces, having previously apprised Winnetreda by the return pocket, under any circumstances, not to be alarmed at the altar. He cautioned her to give her hand readily and make all the required vows, and, in short, do precisely as the holy man in the surplice should direct.

Just as the evening shades were setting in, Van Wezzel had smoked an extra pipeful on the giorious occasion, the family with the affianced bride walked over to the cathedral. Cousin Steigler retired to the ante-room to arrange his dress, while Winnefreda, with her mother and a single bridesmaid, entered another, which is customary on such occasions. No sooner had he passed fairly in than a napkin was thrown over his mouth and half a dozen stalwart fellows. by dint of strong arms carried him out of the building by a back door, threatening instant death if he even breathed audibly! Where they went with him was never known. Even the kidnapped fool, in after years, could give no account of it.

Personating the abstracted Steigler, the bold lieutenant appeared at the door as the in it. lady re-entered from the other. He walked to her with an air of confidence, and led her to the front of the altar. Van Wezzel, with his quiet bow, stood back in the rear, while the solemn ceremony was conducted completely through, and the priest, in a with one of the most promising indications loud voice, proclaimed: "What God has of a mustache you ever saw. He was a was evening, and he was walking up the joined together, let no man put asunder!" 'Now," said the burgomaster, when he saw the twain were one flesh, "I am the happiest man in Amsterdam, and my daughter the richest wife." juncture the bride and bridegroom turned round to greet their friends. The lamps had been lighted, and, to the confusion of Hans Van Wezzel, he saw with his own eyes that Lieut, Steinberg instead of Sebritz Van Steigler was the husband of his only child and heir. He could not speak beyond faintly uttering, "Dunder and blixen!"

How they got home or what was said in extenuation of the trick that had been played at the expense of his fool of a

wing, which no precautions on the part of the Van Wezzel family could control, and the story finally reached the king's ears at The Hague. He enjoyed it amazingly and the court laughed over the affair as being the best joke of the season. His majesty, on inquiry, having ascertained that Lieut. Steinberg had rendered meritorious service, for which he had not received a corresponding recompense from the crown, made inquiry into his history. He proved to be the heir of a favorite officer, the late Count Steinberg, of glorious memory. The king at once directed a commision to be sent to the address of "Capt. Count Steinberg, of the Royal Guard."

Hans Van Wezzel saw his daughter had gentleman for a husband, who was This changed his side of me. honored by the court. views and he declared himself reconciled to an event he could not control. fully been the bearer of their correspondence. uld not refrain from laughing in turn but he declared if he were to live his life over again his coats should always be made without a pocket.

Chinese Education.

The first Chinese school I ever visited I thought a riot had broken out. About fifty boys were seated upon high three-legged stools, and each swayed his body to and fro and shouted at the top of his voice. It was more like the raving ward in a lunatic asylum than a place for learning classic lore But it was only an ordinary every day scene a country school we used to "study out loud" during the temporary absence of the teacher, But I took it 'cause it was offered me, and I Thus for weeks in succession they exchanged | but we never adopted the plan permanent-

> The Chinese language cannot be spoken in a whisper. It has tones and accents and inflections and grunts and gutturals and voice, and every variation and precision in tone, etc., is essential to the proper meaning of the words. The same identical word pronounced in different ways has as many different meanings as it has different methods of accent. Thus, while each pupil made as much noise as he could unaided by gongs or blanderbusses, his own noise effectually drowned all other sounds to him, and he tres everybody in the audience talks out at the same that mornin', so risin' up I says, "I will, the running comment upon the play and put it there." players. At churches, while the preacher is delivering his discourse, his audience is also talking at full speed. It is more like a sewing bee in the country, where the ladies meet to talk over their personal matters

than anything else I know of can think without singing over the subject of his thoughts. It is at least a commo occurrence to hear an animated conversation around some turn in the road, and when vo come upon what you have taken to be a com pany of travelers you find one man talking

desk and chair, or stool. He also provides himself with a teapot and a fan and a book. These comprise the outfit. In one end of the room sits the teacher. He is a sallow, small man, whose coat sleeves are about a foot longer than his arms, and his finger nails are as long as his fingers, and he wears glasses with lenses about as big as the top my father die an unnatural death, and I'll of a coffee cup. He looks wise and solemn through it all.

He never disturbs the pupils by calling upon them to recite. When a boy has sung over a paragraph until he can sing it off with thick of my mother, as I saw her that mornhis eyes shut, he jumps down from his perch, and hands the book to the teacher to watch if he trips in his recital, and turning his back to the teacher he sings off the words committed. In order to concentrate his at- what I was a doin' I took Jim's hand and pointed guardian, worryin' myself into tention upon his work, the pupil lifts first one foot and then the other, giving his body stick to you." a swaying motion like a ship rocked in the cradle of the deep. The lesson having been repeated, he resumes his perch and takes the next paragraph in hand. The curriculum. like everything else, is unique.

A MINER'S STORY.

I never did take kindly to chaps what wear clothes made to fit 'em as if they had been melted and run into 'em, especially of hope and their pockets full of money, and chaps what wear standin' collars and coffs I've seen the same men go out again with that would make good cheese hoops. They always 'mind me o' faro dealers and dance house bosses. But somehow with Jim it was different. He wasn't like the other and go out with enough dust to keep 'em in men what come swelling' into camp as it idleness the rest o' their lives. Under the

I was a-sittin' en the bench in front of the | courage him. I thought he'd find bad luck postoffice when the stage come a-rattlin' down the hill, bringin' the mail, and Jim as the only passenger. I always did like to sit | wasn't predicted. round the posteffice when the mail come in, with a kinder expectant look on my face. Not that I expected a letter, and I don't like any other miner in the Forks. He was know as I ever got but one in twenty years, and that was writ only just to inform me that my only relative was dead. But it I was standin' at my cabin door as he came kinder made me feel good to see other folks along. He stopped to speak a minute and get letters, and then, too, the postoffice was asked me to go along with him prospectur'. in Sandy Jones' bar room, the biggest I hadn't time 'cause I'd neglected my claim room in his hotel, and Sandy kept the best for a few days an' felt as if I'd ought to do stock of liquor in the Forks. It's kind a little diggin', so I wished him luck and he natural to ask everybody round to take some- went on upon the trail and I went down thin' when you get a letter with good news

the bench when the stage came up. I no got down to the postoffice to see Sandy, and ticed that Tom Roper wasn't alone on the always turned in every night as soon as he seat, 'afore he got to the office. Sittin' side of him was a young man, dressed to kill, he went to his room and locked the door. smokin' a cigar, and it must have been a street toward Dan Pardy's gambling house good one, for as he jumped down from his and Dan was with him. seat and went into the postoffice, past me, he says to me, "How de do?" good natured At that like, and I got a whiff of that cigar smoke, and it smelt just like new cut mendow hay. Now, I don't know much about new cut in the top hills and always lived in 'em. I made up my mind to give him a little ad-But when poor Bill Porter was took sick up | vice. in De Norte and wanted to go home to Vermont to die, he coaxed me to go along with I kept thinkin' of Jim's mother. The next have been robbing the stages between him to look out for him on the way, if he lived to get home, and care for his body if to Sandy's. Jim hadn't got up, so I sat that worked finely. I was watching Dan he died on the way. Well, I went along down on the bench and pretty soon he came day and night, and finally made up my with him to his father's home on a little ont. farm of 300 acres. During the two weeks that I stayed there 'fore poor Bill died I saw have been pretty thirsty to get up so early." as a member of the gang and piloted me to Immediately the whole transaction took the farmers scythin' their grass, and I can't 'How good it does seem to smell that new

But I was a-talkin' 'hout Jim. He went into the postoffice, and after Sandy had emptied the two letters outer the mail bag and put 'em in the box side o' the wall, he lowed that the Spotted Tiger was the only called the "merits" of the hotel, and told place for you." him it was the most homelike place in the mountains.

After Jim had got his truck into the best front room, which Sandy told him he could know anything for him. Didn't he have to have till the Prince of Wales come and leave Del Norte or get lynched, 'cause the wanted it, he came outside and sat down

"Nice day," says he. "Pretty middlin' so," says I, cold like, account o' them clothes.

"Any money in the mines here?" says he "Money?" says I. "You bet there is. Dan." I've put more than one good thousand dollars into 'em myself, and I know lots of him and went up to my cabin and got breakmen what have put in more'n I ever had to fast.

"But don't they pay?" says he, kind of wistful like. "Some of 'em does,

loesn't," says L.

He didn't say anythin' more kind of a homesick look onto his face. Pretty soon he handed me a cigar. Now I prospecting. I rather think Dan can put don't go much on cigars, 'cause I'm absent minded like and I forget which end is light ed I'm going to cultivate his acquaintance." make it a rule never to refuse anythin' that's to Jim, so I left him. That afternoon I offered me, for sometimes it isn't just hunted up Dan Pardy.

"Lived here long?" he asked rretty soon. "Always lived in the mountains," says I, Come to the Forks 'fore a shanty was ness. I've took a likin' to him, and ain't built, saw the first settler settle, helped dig a-goin to see him done up like you've done the first grave and run the first funeral. up others. Now keep cool, Dan, as I've a Perhaps you'd like to know who I be. I'm called 'Deacon' Scott 'cause I'm so peaceful

"My name's Jim Bates," says he. east they call me James Edgar Bates, but here I'm plain Jim Bates. Will you, as the oldest inhabitant, give me a welcome?"

I felt in my trousers pocket and found I

He shook my hand and I shook his, and then I says "Come in and name your horse." "O," he says, "I don't drink, but you couraging him." can take somethin' on me."

"Now, look here," says 1, "it's lucky that it's me as asked you, 'cause I'm peace ful and don't like to harm anybody. I never purposely shot a man-of course a greaser or two or a Sioux Injun may have got in my way when I was a practicin' shootin' and bit the dust, but them ain't men anyhow. But if you want to keep out o' trouble you don't want to give any one the chance to ask you to drink, leastwise if you do, you when you refuse, else it might not be healthy. However, I'll not lay it up against you, 'cause von're a tenderfoot."

"I couldn't drink a drop of liquor to save my neck," he said, sober like. I promised my dear old mother 'fore I left home that I wouldn't touch a drop of the stuff that made | it all to myself. keep that promise, deagen, if it sends me home a corpse,"

Now, I never was a temperance man myself; but somehow the boy's words made me in' when I was a little chap, as she lay on up the trait, and I halled him. I hurried the bed dyin' and somehow I wished I'd to him and says, "J'm, what does this been good like she asked me to be, and mean? Here you are ridin' off every nig never touched liquor. Without knowin' like a highwayman, and me, your self said, "That's right. Stick to that and I'll age over you."

Jim told me that he had left home hopin' to make money in the mines. He had laid should tell you to mind your own business up two thousand dollars, and was goin' to only I kind of like you. But I'll forgive, try and invest'em at the Forks. He was for meddling, 'cause your fuss with goin' to prospect 'mong the hills, and hoped | made him more eager to let me in with h to strike a lead somewhere that would make on some schemes. Now you don't like D his fortune.

I didn't like to discourage him, but I felt kird o' sorry for him, 'cause I knew that the chances were all agin him. I've seen for a month." men come into the hills with their hearts full empty prokets and their hearts almost discouraged. But then, too, I've seen men came into the barroom, and as he passed me come in with hardly a dellar in the world. they were a goin' to own the whole diggin's. | circumstances I didn't discourage or eneasy enough, and if he had a run of good

luck it would make him all the happier if it The next day I saw Jim, and he didn't have on them store clothes. He was dressed headed for the hills, a pick slung over his shoulder and a beautiful rifle in his hand. into my claim.

I didn't see him again for most a week. As I was a sayin', I was sittin' there on He was up and away every mornin' 'fore I had smoked a cigar after supper; any way, When I did see him I wished I hadn't, for it

Dan was the most notorious gambler in the whole region, and just as seen shoot a man as not. He had been the ruin of more than one man in the mines, and I felt sorry away his gun and knife. to see him with him. I had kind o' taken a hay, farmin' and such, bein' as I was born likin' to the boy after that first meetin', and he came over to me, and says "Well, I didn't sleep much that night. Somehow

"Hello, deacon," says he, "you must

"No, I wasn't thirsty," says I. "But I the headquarters. I then got my followers came to see you. How much did you last night?" "What do you mean?" says he.

"Didn't you go to Dan Purdy's?" "O, yes," says he, with a laugh, "I just went up to watch the game."

"To watch the game! That's Purdy's struck him for a place to board. Sandy old game," says I. "Jim, I've took an interest in you, and don't want to see you go shebang in the Forks where the grub was fit to ruin. Dan ain't no kind of a man for to eat. He gave Jim a lecture on what he you to go round with, and his place ain't no

"Why, do you know anything against Dan?" says he.

"Know anything agin him? miners all suspected that he was the thief that stole old man Turner's dust? Didn't he shoot old man Flynn at Denver two year ago, and only escaped hanging 'cause they cause I didn't cotton to him to once on couldn't prove that it wasn't an accident? Teke my advice, Jim, and keep away from Dan. If you don't I'll make trouble for

I was too full to say any more, so I left

My warnin' didn't do any good, I found, for Jim and Dan were together next evenin'. I called for Jim again the next mornin' and gave him another lecture

"See here, deacon," said Jim, after I had got through, "I ain't a boy that needs a minutes, but just sat still, chewin' onto that guardian to watch over him and tell him girls I ever loved," he replied, "and those eigar and a lookin' off over the hills with a what to do. Then, too, I've about made up my mind that there ain't any money in me in a way of making money easier, and

I saw it wasn't any use to talk any more

"Dan," says I, "you know there ain' any love atween us, and there'll be less if you don't send Jim Bates about his busidrop on you."

"Well, why don't you talk to him? lon't want your lectures," says he, surly "I have, and he won't hear to me."

"What does he say?"

"He says that he thinks you can put him in the way of making money easy. had a half dollar which Jack Stone had paid Now, if you have put them notions into his his head you want to quit, that's all." "See here, deacon," says he, "I like the

boy myself and can put him in the way of becoming rich. I shall keep right on en-"Dan," says I, "there's a rope up in Del Norte, and you know what that means. If

harm comes to that boy, that rope won't stay at Del Norte. You know me and what I say I left him and went back to my cabin For two weeks Dan and Jim were togethe every evening and then one day a man came into camp, leading a horse behind the one he

rode. He went right up to Dan's place and left the horse and then rode off. want to have a drop on 'em with your gun! That night I saw Jim on that horse's back

riding up the trail 'long with Dan, who the fastest horse in the whole region. up all night and toward morning they co back. Their horses were all foam, so I know they had been ridin' long and hard, looked bad to me, but but I couldn't expla

The next night I saw Jim ride off in same direction, and as Dan wasn't with hi didn't watch for him to come back. next night Jim didn't leave the Forks, br he was locked in his room.

About dark I saw him leading his him

"Now, deacon," says he, pleasant | "it's all right. I ain't going to ruin, for a cent, but if you'll keep still and be his place at 10 o'clock to-morrow night you see something that'll make you good-nature

He then jumped into the saddle and rod up the hill on a gallop.

I didn't see him at all next day, but whe night came I went down to Sandy's. Ji he said so no one else could hear, "Don't forget 10 o'clock."

I nodded, and then he went to his room 'Bout half-past 9 I went up to Dan's and went inside. Dan was there and was in high spirits.

"Well, deacon, I'm glad to see you," says he. "Going to take a hand, or lecture the boys on the evils of gambling? You usn't mind him if he lectures you, boys." says he, turning to the crowd; "it's all he lives for," and then everybody laughed.

Pretty soon I noticed a stranger come is and take a chair near one of the games. It a little while another came in, and then got to watchin' a game. In a little while looked 'round the room and I noticed half a dozen strangers. I knowed that they didn' belong to the Forks.

I fell to wonderin' what it was that Jin said would make me good natured, when the door opened and Jim came in. H went right to Dan and shook hands; I was a watchin' him and saw them stranger gather round him, and every man had his gun pointed right at Dan.

"Throw up your hands, Dan," says Jim in a low voice. "The jig's up and the gang is all captured."

"What do you mean?" says Dan, tern ing white as his biled shirt bosom.

"We mean that you have been run down." says one of the gang, and in about a minute they had bracelets on him and had taken

"Take him away!" says Jim, and then deacon. I am a detective. I was after that \$10 000 that was offered as a reward for the capture of the gang of highwaymen that mornin' 'fore light I got up and went down Denver and Del Norte. I hit upon a plan mind that he was one of the gang. He finally gave the whole thing away, took me and we captured the gang last night, and

now have got Dan." The whole gang was took to Denver and got twenty years each. As Jim was about to take the stage to go up to Denver, I says

to him, "There's one thing I'd kind of like to know, Jim." "Well, deacon, what is it?" says be. "It's about your mother, Jim." says L Have you got a good old mother what you

promised you'd never drink rum, or was

that a bluff 'n a part of your plan?"

"Deason," says he, sober like, "I have got the dearest old mother in the world and wouldn't drink rum if I died for it. And deacon, I'm more proud over this capture I ain't seen Jim since, but I shan't aves forget his look as he spoke of his mother

At the circus last summer Freddy saw i strange sight. One elephant was standing nicely balanced on the back of another while the whole huge bulk wa'ked s'owly aroun the ring. "Ob, mamma!" oried the boy, didn't know there were two-story elephantal'

A gay bache or of this city, says the Philadelphia Press, has a curious decoration over filled with photographs of gir's and women most of them pretty. At the bottom of each picture is pasted a newspaper clipping. "Why, Mr. Brown what do they mean? ' he was asked recently. "They are pictures of the only clippings are their marriage notices."



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AN ECONOMICAL MAN.

He lived on thirteen cents a day,-

One cent for dissipation gay,

and two cents for tobacco.

And if he wished an extra dish

and if his stomach raised a war

Gainst his penurious habit, ne go and kill a woodchuck, or

food that never cost a cent.

and, that he might lay by in bank

The proceeds of his labor.

and dine upon his neighbor!

till another day had passed.

d then he'd eat enough to last

Assassinate a rabbit;

Ten cents for milk and cracker,

e'd take his pole and catch a fish.

d thus he'd live in sweet content

d happen round at meals, the crank!

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"it's all he

He bought not pantaloons nor vest me, your self ap-Nor rich, expensive jacket; myself into old He had one suit-his pa's bequest-He thought would "stand the racket." ne, pleasant like, coing to ruin. I patched it thirty years, 'tis true, and then declared 'twas good as new r own basiness, at I'll forgive you

He owned but one suit to his back, And minus cuffs and collars, le died and left his nephew Jack Nine hundred thousand dollars! And Jack he run this fortune through and only took a year or two. __ Yankes Blads.

BEBE, COURT DWARF.

Queer Career of the Tom Thumb of the Last Century.

be Diminutive Creature Owned by King manishaus of Poland-Numerous Perils to Which the Little Fellow Was Exposed-His Last Days.

The story of Bebe is a quaint bit of y's history, which has just Dryardust. Bebo is supposed to neen the littlest man who ever says the New York Sun. He was by a peasant woman in Lorraine ago, and was called Bebe o first few years of his life he ate only "b-b." The day of was smaller than his Ten days afterward he n to the village church to be d in his mother's wooden shoe, he was too tiny to be carried in her arms. During the next six same wooden shoe served as

parly childhood was uneventle did not grow and he did not was famous throughout however, as the cunningest t bit of numanity ever seen. erfectly proportioned, had ly large and beautiful brown nd was remarkably active upon minutive legs. When Bebe was seven years old King Stanislaus garments. of Poland, who was then Lorraine, heard what a rful little fellow he was, and Bebe, Sr., carried his son to yal palace in a small basket.

ime of his introduction to court Bebe was just twenty inches tall weighed eight pounds. He never opened, and a knight in full armther than little Bebe. He walked sthletics which will make every young the table, shook his sword in the | man as nature meant him to be, not lopf every guest, saluted the King, sided and pigeon-breasted, with the aben turned back to the castle enwhere he assumed the position | hollow. ry. At a signal from the King ene at the table began to bombard small sugar balls. Bebe hur- patrons?" e into the castle, locked the ted the tower, and pretended

lebrated persons in royal sothe continent. With fame, ame to him numerous perils. creigns of Europe were covet-In 1758 the Empress Cath-Russia, sent an emissary after the court of the Polish King. ne evening, when the royal palace almost deserted, Catherine's emissnapped Bebe up and stuffed him the pocket of his great coat. Bebe amed so lustily that he revealed the to the guard at the door. The emisras arrested and Bebe was rescued. laus to the court of Louis XV. in bduction. A lady of the French had been holding him in her lap a the courses of a court dinner. y she rose to leave the room. st step was accompanied by a from the folds of her gown: ajesty, your Majesty, this lady k me in her pocket, and is run-He was immediately dragged e court lady's pocket and placed e guard of two pages, who were by King Stanislaus to watch

perils through which he had and the strict surveillance to e was now subjected, depressed spirits and demoralized his system. He became melanrose, round-shouldered and The King thought he needed ion to cheer him up, and thereried him with great pomp and to Therese Souvray, a dwarf his age and slightly greater That was the last drop in p. Two weeks after his marlost his mind. He ceased to irely, ate little, and passed most his time in his crib.

His honeymoon was hardly up when

clouded mind was cleared in a most remarkable manner. His memory, which had always been weak and after his marriage had vanished, sudddenly re-turned. He recollected all the incidents on his early childhood, his mother's face, which he had not seen for fifteen years, and all the songs which had been taught him since his advent to court. Bebe was just twenty-one years old when he died. His wife Therese survived him forty-two years.

TRICKS OF TAILORS.

How They Succeed in Hiding Masculine Deformities.

A Maker of Clothing for Fashionable Men Reveals Some Secrets of the Trade-Hollow Chests, Distorted Shoulders and Crooked Legs.

"To bolster up the human form divine has become a large part of the tailor's art," said a fashionable composer of symphonies in worsted and corkscrew to a Chicago Herald reporter. "You have no idea how misshapen the present generation of young men is! What is it due to? How should I know? I presume the lack of early instruction to boys how to hold their bodies, how to sit and how to stand has much to do with it. These young fellows who, first in school or college and then in the bank or the store, are forever bending over their desks, may be told at a glance. They are stoop-shouldered, narrow-chested, slab-sided. I'll show you what I mea. .. "

The tailor went to a heap of half-finished clothes, from which he picked out one Prince Albert coat. "Look at this," he said. There were small bolsters and paddings in a variety of places. There was one on the left shoulder and around the shoulder blade, there was another one all over the chest, differing in thickness here and there-in fact, the whole inside of the coat in its unfinished condition looked very much like the winner after a prize mill. There were patches large as porous plasters stuck

all over it. "That coat is being made for a young bank clerk, a young man very pretty to look at once he is in one of my coats, and certainly considered handsome by the young ladies of his acquaintance. Yet you can see for yourself what confinement at the desk has done for him. If he had been put through a good course of athletics about five years ago he wouldn't be such a sight to his tailor. But his case, though an aggravated one,

is no exception. Look at these coats!" Thus stimulated the reporter looked carefully through the pile. Alas! the man was right. Some padding, some "aid" to a readjustment of nature, was only too visible on every one of these

"The only exception I find to this rule that every young man of the pres-ent generation is developed too much or close together across the tracks. There ed the child's father to bring him | too little in some portion of his anatomy," continued the lecturer, "is in them, so I just put on a little more the case of members of the militia. If steam and we charged down on this batplaying soldier-as many people call it talion of peccaries. They never budged -is good for nothing else, at least an inch and the train cut right through it is good for this. It produces them, killing a large number of them. larger. At first the King tried to straight-limbed young fellows. Their Those that were undurt rushed madly jokes and fairy stories and chest, their stomach, their shoul- at the cars as they flew past and many tionable poetry. Bebo's in- ders are in the right place were cut up under the wheels. however, was not equal to They've been taught how to carry demands thus made upon it. His their bodies. In fact, I can generally next day I was very much astonished to tell a militiaman the moment I spy him see those that were unburt of the herd what he had learned the hour be- in the street or shop. And it's the same standing in the same place. As soon as Reading and writing were for him to however, he was by no means a holding their heads and of standing up they have of holding their heads and of standing up they have of themselves in battle array and we had to cut through them again, killing a little voice, a good ear for music, imble legs. He could dance and ick and sing with the best of the mine, I don't think he'll mind it if I "Next day they were there a 's courtiers. He was very useful as give his name, who is a case in point. ets. His most famous appearance a German of noble lineage, and he spent s rather curious role took place at seven years in the Saxon contingent of er which Stanislaus gave to the the German army as a regular officer. assador of a great power in 1755.

be middle of the table was an imse sugar castle. Shortly before the

the first time to be measured for a suit s rose to leave, the door of the I was struck at once by his military bearing. And when he took off his oped out with a drawn sword in the hand. All the guests thought well-proportioned as Phidias made it on night must be some wonderful his Apollo, I know for a certainty he naton which the King had obtained | was an army man. Yes, sir, I for one the skilled mechanics across the sm in favor of compulsory military He wasn't, however. He was training, or at least for some form of

> domen protruding and the chest all in a "What is the most prevailing defect, in a physical sense, among your

"Nearly all of them have one shoulder higher than the other, and have a cavedhe fire by setting off a lot of | in chest. Since they are all young or old or middle-aged business men, I have come to the conclusion that it is due arance at court he was one of to the habit of nearly every man who spends much time writing at a desk to hold his body improperly-to twist it out of its shape, so to speak, thus ele-vating one shoulder and depressing the nd many of them tried hard to other. Let this thing once get beyond a certain point, and it is incurable, I believe. At least I never knew or heard of a case where such a man got his normal shape back again. I remember one case of a book-keeper at Marshall Field's wholesale house. His left shoulder had actually sunk fully two inches below its old level. So he tried the Swedish movement cure for about a year. He was at it good and hard, but it was no use. The habit of sitting in a certain position had become too illes, where he again narrowly es- strong for him, and he is just as lopsided to-day as he used to be. That is only one of the failings, however, of the manly form which we are constantly called upon to improve. There is another peculiarity some men suffer under-bow-legs. To hide this defect all sorts of expedients must be adopted by the tailor. I know one man whose nether limbs are most decidedly out of the perpendicular and who always wears pants that are so full that not one in twenty ever discovers the crooked nature of what is inside of them."

> The Swiss watchmakers have invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand is moving towards a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to twelve.

Moss on Electric Lights. A florist in London, Eng., has had the happy thought of hanging trails of moss over and around the electic lights in his window. The green and yellow tints of the delicate leaves form a lovely veil for the light, which glimmers ded. Shortly before his death his through them without being diminished. a duck's eye under water. A piece of l

AN AWFUL BLUNDER. Counter-Jumper Mistakes a Young

Lady for a Wire Dummy. A friend told me the following story, mys the Brooklyn Citizen, which demenstrates the fact that it always pays to keep your eyes wide open, no matter how prompt you are compelled to be in sttending to your business.

It was a rainy morning about two weeks ago. One of our large dry-goods establishments had placed on one side of its entrance a wire dummy with a rubber cloak thrown over it for the purpose of catching the eye of some of the female passers-by who did not possess a "MoIntosh." The young man who had received orders to place the figure outside the door was a foreigner but a short time in the country. Pretty soon it cleared up and one of the cash-boys was told to bring it inside, which he did. In just about half an hour it dawned upon the young foreigner that he had forgotten something, and, making straight for the door, he proceeded to carry back the figure whence it came. It happened that a young lady of medium build stood upon the spot the dummy had occupied but a short time before. She had her back toward the window and was apparently waiting for a car. The young man rushed up to her, and throwing his arms about her waist, lifted her off her feet. and was about to hustle her into the store when a shrill shrick rent the air. The clerk was dumfounded. He blushed, turned pale, and goodness knows how many other colors, but was, nevertheless, conscious of the awful mistake he had made. The young lady was about to thrash him with an umbrella which she carried when one of the floor-walkers appeared upon the scene. In the meantime the young man kept begging the young lady's pardon. But she would not have it, and instead of accepting his apologies she sought a member of the firm, who, however, was able to sett'e the matter amicably. The young man was not discharged either, for his mistake

THE PLUCKY PECCARY.

in his hurry.

was unintentional and perhaps natural

How a Herd of the Animals Carried On a Hopeless War. They tell us we do not half appreciate the pig, that he is really very clever, says Harper's Young People. We have made him stupid, they say, by overfeeding and no exercise, that we may eat him ourselves. In the Western part of our country some of the pig family are known as peccaries, and once when a train was coming they went out to meet

The engineer of a train one day saw

a number of peccaries on the line, which, like American railroads generally, is not protected by fences, and naturally thought they would run away. "In this, however, I was very much mistaken, for when they saw us they formed two or three lines, standing was nothing to do but run through

"Coming back on the return train came frantic, rushing at the cow-catcher

"Next day they were there again, and the same tactics were gone through. e ornament at all the King's great His name is Herr von Beschwitz. He is This went on, day after day, until only ets. His most famous appearance a German of noble lineage, and he spent three were left. These three ranged themselves as the others had done, and we bore down upon them. I hated to kill these plucky little fellows, but I could not help it. Two of them were carried away on the cow-catcher, and the other made a rush at the cars, and the last of the tribe was killed."

A LILLIPUTIAN RAILWAY.

Nine Miles of Ten-Inch Gauge Road in Massachusetts. A wonderful railroad is the one which connects the towns of Bedford and Bellevue, Mass., says the Albany Argus. It is nine miles in length, and is probably as unique as any on the globe. The distance is not so astonishing, except when the gauge of ten inches is

pigmy it crosses eleven streams, with bridges from five to thirty-five feet in height. The rails weigh but twenty pounds to the yard, about the size of those used in the mines of Missouri and Illinois. The cars and engines are constructed so as to be very near the ground, insuring greater safety. The cars are provided with single seats on each side of

the aisle. The car itself weighs but four tons, the weight of an ordinary car being twenty to twenty-six tons. The engine, without the tender, weighs seven tons, and runs with two passenger or freight cars at the rate of twenty miles an hour. There is a smaller railroad than this in the United States-the one in Bucks County, Pa.-but it is only kept as an expensive toy by a rich farmer who has made a fortune out of cil.

A GRAFTED EYE-LID.

Flesh Taken From a Patient to Replace a Lost Optic Covering. One of the most remarkable cases of transplanting ever performed in America, making the sixth time it has been done in this country, took place on a negro named George Davis at the city hospital in Louisville the other day. The operation consisted of a new eyelid being made from flesh taken from the left arm of the patient.

Three weeks ago, says the Courier-Journal, Davis was brought to the hospital from one of the rock quarries, where he had been burned by an explosion. One side of his face was horribly burned and one of his ribs was broken in the fall that followed the explosion. When his face began to heal it was found that the upper eye-lid had been blown away, leaving the ball of the eye entirely exposed. Dr. Ray was called into consultation, and he decided to try the experiment of transplantation. After the wound had sufficiently healed to allow proper inspection it was decided to cut the skin just above the eye-lash and whip it with threads to the lower eye-lid. A thin coating of the flesh was then drawn from the upper portion of the eye, and when in place over the eye had the appearance of the film over

flesh, one and one-quarter inches in length and one inch wide, was then cut out of the arm just below the elbow. This was laid over the eye-ball and sewed to the skin around the eye and to the thread of skin which held the eye-lashes. This done, the stitching to the lower eye-lid was removed so as to allow a little air between the upper and the lower lids. Several hours were consumed in the operation, during which

This experiment was first attempted by the famous Dr. Woelff, of London, ten years ago. Up to that time it was considered impossible. Davis is twentyeight years old, and is fast recovering from the painful effects of the operation. Blood vessels are already form ing between the old flesh and the artificial lid, and as soon as the healing progresses so far as to allow the bandages to be removed, the experiment will be complete and the lid ready to perform its useful and necessary fune

the patient was kept under the influence

AN UNEXPECTED LOAN

A Bit of Carelessness Which Was Simply Inexcusable. Heard by a Chicago Tribune man at a club: I was on the street the other day with a friend when we met his wife. It was a stormy day; she wanted a pair of rubbers; said the price was a dollar. He ran his hand in his pocket and said mething about "unfortunate." I saw the pickle. "Let me lend you a dollar," I said, and he replied that he would. That morning I had put five dollars in one pocket for the necessaries of life. In the other pocket I had placed one dollar for luxuries with the boys. I handed him out the money and he led his wife away to appease her growing expectations. I soon discovered that I had given my friend the five-dollar note. However, I knew that he was honest and didn't worry. I met him several hours after. He was excited and fatigued. He said, in bated breath: "You gave me five dollars instead of

I said I had made that discovery, but

knew it was all right. "But it isn't all right," he exclaimed, growing more excited. "See here," he continued, "I went with her in the shoestore, see? I says to the man: 'Give me a pair of dollar rubbers, women's size.' He did so, and she put them on. I laid down the bill you had loaned me. The clerk says: 'I will hand you the change.' That was the first intimation I had that the bill was more than one dollar in denomination. The clerk came back and laid down four dollars. My wife picked it up and said that was just the amount she wanted and walked out. I owe you five dollars which I didn't mean to borrow, and I haven't it to

It put me in a corner, because it was But that's the difficulty.

EXCELLENCE OF SALT. Many Ways in Which It Can Be Utilized to Advantage.

If the feet are tired or painful after ong standing, great relief can be had

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and oarse salt to a large basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost any thing that can be bought. It eeps the teeth brilliantly white and he gums hard and rosy. If, after having a tooth pulled, the

mouth is filled with salt and water, it will allay the danger of having a hem-

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply with a nail-brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly When broiling steak throw a little

salt on the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy. Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea

and careless washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar. Salt in whitewash will make it stick

AN INTELLIGENT MONKEY.

How the Little Rascal Successfully De-ceived His Suspicious Mother.

"I am wholly a convert to evolution." Evening Sun's Woman About Town, "and, more than that, I count it an honor to be able to claim an ancestry so intelligent as the monkey. What ha won me over is a scene I saw last week in the monkey's house at the park.

"A half-grown little rascal of

monkey had got possession of a lump of sugar which a woman had slipped in through the bars. Just as he had taken the first preliminary nibble of the mor sel he saw his watchful mother descending from her perch above to inquire into matters. Instantly he placed the lump of sugar down on the floor and sat upon it, while he assumed a look of monkey innocence that would have won him a 'not guilty' from an 'evoluted' jury. Then a conversation took place in which it was evident that the mother charged her offspring with having had a bit of something to eat. He made emphatic denials and showed her his empty hands. She persisted in the charges and supplemented them by declaring that he had not only got it, but that he had even been eating it. With a dramatic gesture he threw back his head and opened his mouth wide. 'You see there is nothing in my mouth,' it said as plainly as words. Then he

has not been,' it said. That convinced her, and the instant her back was turned the rascal had popped the sugar back in his mouth and had swallowed it. ", the question in my mind is, how did the little fellow know that the perated telegraph editor, struggling with consugar he had already eaten had no flavor about it that would leave its trace in his breath? Would he have done the

caught his mother's face in his hands

and breathed over it, 'and you see there

A West Virginia man has patented as invention for making houses without VARIETIES.

"THESE bills of fare in French remind me of matrimony," said Bings, the o.d bachelor. "Why? Because you don't know anything bout them?"

"No," said Bings, "because when you taokle either matrimony er a dish with a French name you don't know what you'll get-but you know you'll get something,"

THE musical critics of Denver reached the high-water mark of Rocky Mountain criticism in their notices of Pattl. Here are a few of their remarks: "The bal'et made a great hit." "The girls all wanted to steal the cute little dago tenor." "The drinking scene made all the boys thirsty." "The chorus was ike a galaxy of peanut-stand queens." "The Salvation Army dresses worn by the chorus were great." "Johnny Black thought he was at a ball game and yelled when the cantatrice sang 'Home, Sweet Home.""

Ir seems that the truly cultured Boston woman never carries anything home when shopping. Says one of them in the Boston Transcript: '"Once I had a piece of tape sent home, and once I had a tape-needle sent to my home." "It doesn't so much matter from the dry-goods stores," said her friend. They are sending, anyway; but, as true as you live, I saw a woman here, in this very market, order one ounce of pepper a few minutes ago, and they had to get out a wagon to send it to the next street to her. If it was in the morning, it wouldn't so much matter: out to order home in the afternoon ore ounce of pepper-I can't forget it! She had her muff, too!"

THE CURTAIN DOWN .- A party of countrymen were in town enjoying the sights. At last they came by one of the theatres on Broadway.

"Suppose we take it in," says one. "Better see how much it is first," said an-

After inquiring the price of admission they decided to pool their issues and send one of I'll never gampol again! the party inside to see whether it was good for anything or not. After remaining for some time the delegate returned. "How is it?" asked one.

"No good. A lot of fellows fiddlin' in front of a big picture. Come on."

A VERY good and true story is reported with Prof. Marsb in the title role. While walking on Prospect street, near his home, not long ago, he remarked a horse attached to a dilapidated ash wagon, driven by an aged negro, which animal had on its leg a queer bone formation. Prof. Marsh stopped the Sinjin. tesm, made a cursory examination of the protuberance, and concluded the interview by saying, in a half joking way, that when the horse died he would like that leg for scientific examination, and would give \$5 for the same delivered in his house. A couple of hours later, on his return home, he found a It put me in a corner, because it was the only five dollars I had, and I had promised that change to my wife. If I can square it with her I am all right.

long, awkward bund e at his front door on the can be recommended in the required no careful expression of the same was not reveal the leg of a horse. "You rich? Second Little Girl —We are going to move down on LaSalle Avenue and be rich. Are you rich? Second Little Girl —We are jest was a square it with her I am all right. long, awkward bund'e at his front door on marked, with a peculiar look in his sye, "de mixed. old horse he died."

HE MIXED THEM UP .- In an English country church the curate h d to give out two notices, the first of which was about baptisms and the 'at'er had to do with a new hymn by bathing them in salt water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the

order and gave out as follows: "I am remother-in-law, six children and an empty right proportion. Have the water as quested to announce that the new h mu-book hot as can be comfortably borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water Sundry next, and I am requested to call atover the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool, rub briskly with a flesh-towel. This method, if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the foot. who have young babies." "And for the informat'on of those who have none," added the rector, in gentle, kindly tones, and who, being deaf, had not heard what had been pre-viously said—"and for the information of those who have none, I may state, if wished, they can be obtained on application in the they can be obtained on application in the vestry immediately after service to-day. two shillings."

ERNEST BLANKE, a manufacturing jewels of St. Louis, tells the Globe Democrat: A certain friend of mine in the jewelry business on Olive street, at the time occupying half of a store, desired to move, but was compelled to pay a full month's rent of \$200, because he had not given the required thirty days' notice. He consulted a lawyer, but was assured that the claim was valid. "I can use the store, can I not?" he asked. "Certainly," said the lawyer. His stock had nearly been moved to the new store, but the remaining occupant of the store, who was the landlord, was much surprised when the jeweler returned with a select assortment of four dozen cheap alarm clocks. These the owner set to suit himself and then went out for a wa'k. Then the alarm clocks began to go off one after the other. The laudlord was almost frantic with the noise, and he hunted up the jewe'er, tendered him his money in return, but my friend did not want to be out the price of the clocks, so he dreve a sharp bargain, accepted \$300

"THERE are several champion mean men in th's country," said the circus agent, " but my champion mean man lives in a town in Indiana. If any other State can match him I'll let one thousand orphans into our show for

"Give us the particulars," remarked one of the group.

"Well, when our advertising car got along there last season the men wanted one side of a cooper shop to display some of our finest pictures. The owner wanted \$25 ir. cash and ten free tickets for the privilege, but we refused to be robbed. He finally came down to

" Fifty cents aplece " And I can sell mine?

"If you wish.' "Well, you see how it is. My wife is very sick and liab'e to die. If she lives we can use two of the tickets to go to the c'rous. If she dies I can use one, but I'll have to give the other to my sister in-law for helping at the funeral. That's what I have just agreed to do. Make it \$10.50 and ten tickets and you can have the shop.'

"As business is business I agreed to his terms, but I never ached harder in my life to give anybody a good licking." This is the time of the year when the exas-

tinental geography, asks: "Where in hades is Tzschtwkxs?" and the dramatic editor, referring to his notebook, answers: "If they haven't busted, they are playing this week at same thing if it had been a peppermint Dubuque." The agricultural editor asks whether the season isn't about far enough advanced to plant goose eggs, and the baseball editor exclaims: "Great Scott, I should say it was. The Cincinnatis begin harvesting

to say that if the lazy B. P. I. would only take half the water daily wasted on navigation and turn it on Avondale, barn-burning would soon be a lost art in that droughty suburb, but he is interrupted by the river editor, whe points to Mississippi as a proof that the application of navigation water to houses does more damage than the whole fire department. A thirty-third degree editor, who has received the honory degree of Doctor of Pastepots from the Cornell School of Journalism, and of N. G. from his last employer, defines sanctum as "the place where salaried specialists pool

their ignorance." The thirty-third degree

editor, D. PP., N. G. is out of a job. He in-

sisted on pooling the ignorance for the whole

them next week." The city editer starts in

staff single-handed. A PLUNGER'S AWFUL AGONY.-Time-1890. Place-Sheepshead Bay race track. BEFORE THE RACE.

Moses Mosenstein (near-sighted and ner rous)-Mosey, where is Firensee? Moses Junior-He is shust coming out, fader, mit a blanket on. Moses -A blanket? I don't like dot. FIRST QUARTER.

Moses-Vere is Firenage now, Mosey? Moses Junior-De last in de race, fader. Moses-Holy Abraham! but dot ta terrible

SECOND QUARTER. Moses-Vere is he now, Mesey, my son? Moses Junior - De same place, fader.

Moses-Ach, mein Gott! 1 am a ruined man! Vy did I gampol?

THIRD QUARTER. Mosss-Vers now, my dear son? Moses Junior-Still de last, fader! Moses-O, Rebecca, O my poor leetle child-

ren, your vicked fader has ruined you forefer Mein Gott, let me die! HOME STRETCH.

Moses-Who wins, my poy? Moses Junior-Firenzee, fader. Moses-Tank Gott! Mosey go over and oash my ticket. It is for \$2. Meim Himmel,

"I saw old Skinflint, the miser, intoxicated yesterday." "Oh, that's nothing; he's tight all the year round."

Benjamin Franklin's economy is so well remembered that the government always keeps his head on a one-cent stamp. A cynical old judge said women never make

successful lawyers, because they are too fond of giving an opinion without pay. Roglish secent is making such headway in this country that if St. John should run for president again he would have to be called

Jennie-Well, what do you think of young Gabblewell? Jessie -He's a perfect phono-graph. Jennie-A what? Jess'e-A phono-graph. He talks without thinking.

go far toward getting you into Heaven," re-merks a soured man. That may be true, but it will make things on earth a heap pleasant-

"Buying your wife an Ea ter bonnet won

A Western c'ergyman drew a large congregation to hear him preach on "Looking Backward," by announcing his subject in advance, and then delivering a discourse on Lot's wife.

Judge-Can you give any reason why you

pocketbeck. There is a little Southern railroad on which

"My friend, do you see that man over there? he always bas to ke p his word." "How is that managed?" "Why, you see, not a soul in all this region will take it."

"What side of the street do you live on Pleasanti-He (after a long, long silence)-

Does my being here disturb you at your embroidery? She (looking up. surprised)—Why, I'm so glad you spoke, Mr. Jingly. I had quite forgotion you had not gone. Portly dame (with the aid of her maid

erful how clothes do shrink at your time of Man (te acquaintance)-I see you had a

wedding at your house the other night. Ac quaintance—Yes, a wooden wedding. Man—why, I understood your daughter was married. Acquaintance—She was. Married a All Tastes Suite 1 .- New Clerk-1 notice some of these barrels of apples are marked X and some Z. Are they different kinds? Dealer—No; same kind, but differently packed.

some customers want a barrel opened at the bottom and some at the top. At the table of a well-known Methodis minister the subject of widows was under discussion, when one of the sons inquires: "What is a gress widow?' "Why, Harry," responded the other, "don't you know? A

grass w dow is a woman whose husband died with hay fever." "Why is it that the good are not always happy?" was the question which a Sunday-school teacher in an up-town church put to her class of boys last Sunday. There was a dead silence for a moment, and then a little fellow piped out: "Because they re thinkin' of the fun they "gipt havio."" of the fun they 'aint havin'."

Good as a Coat-of-Arms.—Irate Customer— See here! That suit of clothes I bought or you yesterday is full of moth holes. Dealer—Das all racht, mine frient. Moths never eat cot or, an' ven ladies and gentlemens see ros holes dey knows you veats only high-priced all vool goods.

"No, sir," said Dr. Jaisp. "I would no have that apple tree out down for money."
"But you never got any fruit from it," argued Brown; "the boys steal all the apples from it before they are half ripe." "That s just it," replied the doctor, with a smile (Collet Medicinell Bill!!)

fused to be robbed. He finally came down to \$20, then to \$16, and we offered him \$10. He said he wou'd take an hour to think it over, and at the end of that time I went to get his answer.

""What do you estimate the tickets worth?" he asked.

Minister (taking about the tongue)—Dearly beloved, it is a little thing, I know. But once let it burst its confues and go wandering off, uncontrolled, and it will gauss is owner untold trouble. And I— Crasher (waking up)—What's he taking about? Smaaher—I'm net quite sure, but I think it's a collar-builton.



THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY How Lost! How Regained, LIFE KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Con-

EXHAUSTEDVITAL

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gith. Price only \$1.00 by mall, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Hinstrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parker and acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, comfedentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Builinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

TO THE SPORTSMAN.



Camp life has a peculiar charm; but, to fully enjoy it, you must be prepared for all kinds of weather. Did you ever catch your rubber coat on a sharp twig or rough rock, and spoil it the first day? Ask any hunter or sportsman who uses a "Fish Brand Slicker," how he likes them. He will tell you it is tent, blanket, and coat, all in one. Light, dry, and warm, and will stand any amounts of hard usage. No need of being concerned about the weather. Why do you wait till it rains, when you can be provided for all weather if you buy a "Fish Brand Slicker" now? Don't wait. A day's delay may be the cause of a month's sickness: can you afford to take the risk? Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with the "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, . Boston, Massi

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that on Tuesday, the tenth day of June. A. D. 1890, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on that or some other day, I shall make an application to the Probate Court for the county of Wayne to change my name to Albert Kern, under Public Act 170 of the laws of 1897, approved June 10th, 1897.

Dated Detroit, this 16th day of April, A.D. 1890, at 18-28. ALBERT WOELK.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of the city of Detreit, Wayne country, Michigan, to Horstio C. Harrower, of the city and State of New York, bearing date the 12th day of F. brunary, A. J. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Decom

Dated April 19, 1810.

MARY E. HARROWER, Assignee of Mortgagee.
8. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

STATH OF MICHIGAN: In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, Jessle Williams vs. John R. Williams. Upon due proof by affidavit that John R. Williams, defendant, in the above entitled cause pending in this Court resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the State of Florida, and on motion of Chas. M. Hammond. Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in the said cause within six months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed. And further, that this order be published within twenty days from this date, in the Michigan Farmen, a newspaper published in the said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession; such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated this 34th day of March, A.D. 1890.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY, Circuit Judge. A true copy: attest, CHAS. C. KELLOGG, Deputy Register,

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. May 5, 1890. Depart. Arrivo.

West.
Morning express has elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids.
Steemboot express has Wagner parlor buffet cir to Grand Haven
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Ba: or to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Bustet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapide dally.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager
Detroit.

E. J. PIEROE,
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit

TABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Waessh Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time!

Depart.

St. Standard time!

Artiv.

St. Standard Express.

Artiv.

St. Lonis Limited Express.

Adrian & Butler Accommodation.

Adrian & Butler Accommodation.

St. Lonis and Westerra Express.

(6:16 a. m., 11:20 p. m.

a Peculiar ll druggists. pwell, Mass. Dollar

Itself f wonderful ur mind to

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For the Michigan Parmer. ESSEX FARMERS' CLUB.

The April meeting was held on the 11th inst., with Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Matthews. The attendance was good, though the roads were nearly impassible, the mud being of unknown depth; but the day was bright and warm, the company radiant with good cheer, the welcome cordial, and the business of the day was promptly and earnestly taken up, each one on the programme for an exercise creditably performing the part assigned.

A recitation by Austin Cowles was well committed and rendered with earnestness. Next was an essay by J. T. Daniells, sub-

ject, "The Opportunities and the Responsibilities of the Farmer." The discussion which followed its reading was earnest and

W. Floate-It covered much ground. Do we use our educational opportunities? We should not import annually \$400,000,000 of products, when all of our needs can be supplied from American production. C. D. Rice-An education is of value,

only as it is rightly used.

Mrs. Blemaster-Our responsibilities ar felt now more than formerly, and among them is that of exerting a salutary influence on the ignorant and superstitious foreign ars who come among us. A college education is within the reach of all who are possessed of good health and sufficient energy.

President Cowles-Opportunities and responsibilities go hand in hand; as we improve so will we succeed. As heads of families, we should educate our children, that they may take their right place in society, that is what the farmer often fails to do; let us see to it that our duties to the rising generation are faithfully met.

Mrs. Daniells-Mental education is of great value, but moral education is of far greater value; and the farmer has the best of opportunities for moral develor ment; learning to shun that which is low and bad, and to seek that which is pure and elevating.

W. I. Caruss-Believes in an education. and that children should be educated to a certain standard, then let them proceed on their own resources. As new ideas are presented to us every day, so is our education never complete. We should prepare ourselves thoroughly for our duties, and not give too much attention to that which affects the pocketbook only.

A. Matthews-America has been unwise ly generous in inviting immigration. She should now be wise and restrain it.

Mrs. Cowles-Farmers' families do tomuch hard and continuous work; especially is this true of the wife; more recreation should be taken: short tours, to visit places of interest, give variety and also rest and

O. L. Rice-The industrious and honest foreigner should be made welcome, but the lazy and vicious should be prohibited from coming among us.

Following the discussion A. Matthews read "Footpaths to Success," which abounded with valuable ideas and pertinent

The recess for dinner was followed by an inspection of stock and buildings, and a stroll by all to an ancient Indian burial ground. It is situated on the farm, on a not large, oblong, sharp elevation of land, lying a short distance from the banks of the Maple River. As we stood on the nce and gazed on the waters of the Maple, in a vision of retrospection the Indian canoes were again borne upon its surface, and the dusky children of the forest were again their occupants; but the "paleface" has possessed the land, and the plowshare has disturbed the bones of the warrior and the sachem.

Mr. Matthews, on his return from the army, at the close of the war, purchased his present farm of 140 acres, lying adjacent to the Maple River; the soil is diversified; the surface near the river is level, but as it recedes from the river, is quite broken, even picturesque.

Upon reassembling, and after singing, O. L. Rice read "The Future of Farmer Boys." Among the ideas advanced were: Being true to convictions is what makes men: we judge men, not from their ability, but from the use they make of the same; take pride in your freedom to do right. Next came an essay by Mrs. Norman

Cowles, "Work," a subject with which all must grapple. Work gives life and health to the whole being. It is not overwork, but over-anxiety, that does injury. God ordained that mankind should work, therefore let us do work while we may, and above all, do faithful work for the Kingdom of Christ. In the discussion of the essay, W. I.

Caruss said he thought his father required too much work; had himself been too lenient. Teach the children to investigate, and to be more interested in poultry-music than in fiddle-music.

C. D. Rice-Children should be taught to be useful; as children are not all slike, instruction should be wisely given.

W. Floate-Boys who do not work, but wait for the father to do for them, usually amount to but little. Aid your children, that they make a wise selection of their lifework.

Mrs. J. T. Daniells-Max O'Rell says, "A man in Europe who is able to live without work is called a gentleman, but an American who lives without work is considered a loafer."

W. J. Richard on, being present as a guest and invited to speak said: "In youth we start great enterprises, but lack experience; in old age we have experience, but lack energy. Has always had plenty of work, the result of the curse put on Adam. Teach your children to be strictly honest, and to look to God for all blessings."

Mrs. Blemaster-A right medium would place more work on the young, and less on the older ones.

Pres. Cowles-All are entitled to work. we do our duty, and in this we should be would cure her. She resmed to mend very interested. Those who plan to get out of work and to stay out if they succeed usually

succeed in little else. The question, "What reading interests to any extent; would lie natural me most?" was next taken up. A variety straighten out; lay her head flat on the floor; then put her nose back toward her flank, among them were history, natural science, the old English reader, the writer who coincides with our views, history of a good flock or herd, of farming, of agriculture and of discoveries, Longfellow, Scott and Miltop, reading which requires thought and knee and gambrels became cold; the pulse

study: the Bible, it tells of a country to which we are all journeying.

Next was a recitation by Mrs. Matthews Singing closed the exercises, and the Club adjourned to meet on May 9th at one o'cl ek p. m., with Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Rice. J. T. DANIELLS, Secretary.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

But One Night, Chicago to Benver. "The Builington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peorla. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Danver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Change on the Detroit, Grand Haven Milwaukee Ry.

Commencing Monday, May 5th, the summe M. Ry. The train leaving Detroit at 6:50 a.m. will have an elegant parlor car attached. At Grand Haven a connection is made with company's steamer for Muskegon, arriving there at 3:30 p. m. The train leaving Det: o tat 10:20 a. m. will make direct connection at Owosso Junction with trains of the Toiedo, Saginaw & Muskegon Rv. for Carson City, Greenville, Muskegon and intermediate points, striving at Muskegon at 5:45 p. m. This train a'so connects at Grand Haven with Gooderich steamers for Chicago. The fast steamboat express will leave Detroit at 4:30 p. m., con necting at Grand Haven with company's ele gant steamer for Milwaukee and the Northwest. A new feature of this train is that on of Wagner's finest Parlor Buffet cars will be attached, in which all passengers can obtain fine lunch and refreshments of all kinds This new service will be appreciated by the patrons of the "Od Relia" le." Train eaving Detroit at 8:00 p. m. will have a Pullman Buffet car attached for Chicago. Train leaving Detroit at 10:3 p. m. will have a new Wagner sleeper attached for Grand Rapids, connecting at G. R. & I. R. R. Junction for Muskegon, and with trains of Grant Rapids & Indiana R. R. for all points north. No change is made in the time of strival of trains at Detroit.

Harvesting Machinery from the World's Fair City.

CHICAGO, April 15th, 1890,- (Special.) - A nonster freight train drawn by two engines left this city to-day for Monneapolis. The ent re train was loaded with Deering Twine Binders and Deering Mowers, from the works of Wm. Deering & Co., this city, said to be the largest manufacturers of harvest ng machinery in the world. The train was highly ecorated and a brass band in uniform ac companied it On one car a binier and mower were shown set up ready for work. Dispatche from points passed to day show that enthu slastic crowds greeted the train at a l stations and the trip so far is one grand triumph procession. It is not unusual for this firm to gend so id train loads of mach nery all over the country, but this train attracts especia attention.

BEEGHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous

Peterinary Department

Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscriber Free. The full name and address will be necessar that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensur correct treatment. No questions answered profess to nally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Frivate address, No. 201 First St. Detroit Much. one dollar. Detroit, Mich.

Aptha in Lambs

ANDERSON, Mich., April 26, 1890 Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have some fine wool lam's about for vecks old; they have some mouths; it will commence around the roots of the from eth, something like canker, and then grow nore like proud flesh, until it fills the mouth. It spreads to the lips and tonene also the back teeth. Can you tell me wia ails them, and what to do for them?

Answ r .- The disease in your lamb: known as aptha, or sore meuth, accompanied with a discharge of vi-cid saliva, the treatment for which is simple and usually effective. First wasn the mouth clean with soft water, using a clean soft piece of sponge for the purpose; then bathe the mouth with the following remedy: Tincture of myrch, one part; soft water, two or three parts; mix and apply with the sponge twice a day. Give internally one half to one ounce sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in tepid water.

Wolf Teeth in a Colt.

DEERPIELD, Mich., April 26th, 1890, Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I would like to ask if there was such thing as wolf teeth in a cole or horse? And f they ever make a horse tlind? A veterinary pulled three teeth from two colts for me, and said they were wolf teath. They were firmly im edded in the upper just in front of the molars.

Answer-Tae term wolf teeth in the norse, as generally understood by farmers and horsemen, is a misnomer. These tiny teeth are in pairs, the same as the other teeth, and belong to the deciduous, or temporary sat, and are the last to make their sppearance in the mouth, usually about the second year of the animal's life. They are not injurious to the animal's eyes in any manner whatever, a fact we have many imes demonstrated in this column.

Indigestion in a Horse.

Hoxen, Mich., April 21st, 189).

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a six years old mare that was taken sick Saturday, April 5th, with what I sup indigestion. 1 called a vet erinary, and he pronounced it the same gradually for a week, but had a poor appe-tite. Her symptoms, when first taken sick, were as follows: Inclined to lie down a good deal of the time, but not flounce abou

slow and weak, and at times, when standing on her feet, would tremble, mainly about the flank and chest. As I have said before, she seemed to mend slowly for a week, during that time seemed sore, stiff, and had very little ambition; while in the field with the other horses would not play, and seemed all out of sorts generally. In about a week after the first attack she commenced to lie down and go through the same motions as in the previous attack. She has now been sick a little over two weeks; have had the doctor three times; but during the last week these spells come from two to four times daily, during which time she puts her head over the manger and rubs her jaws from chin to neck, and also the top of her head, and while lying down will place her chin on the floor and draw it gradually back to her chest. During this time, when attacked, I have given her a dose of hot drops of oils and capsicum, making a very hot dose; they seem to re-lieve her, but the att-cks return nearly every day. From my description of this case c n you, through the FARMER, inform me what the trouble is with my horse and what do for it.

W. P. MARSH.

Answer-From the symptoms so briefly described we cannot satisfactorily diagnose the trouble with your horse. We are, however, of the opinion that your veterinary hanges will go into effect on the D. G. H. & is correct in his diagnosis, as far as it goes. We are of the opinion that the primary cause is due to some morbid condition of the liver, causing indigestion from imperfect or interrupted secretion of bile; or it may be due to foreign accumulations in the stomach. If your veterinary will write us upon the subject, giving us his opinion. etc., we will be better prepared to give our opinion understandingly, and suggest treat-

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 3, 1890.

FLOUR .- Market very firm. No change in price except in rye, which has advanced. Quotation on car load lots are as follows: Michigan roller process . .

ta, bakers. innesota, patents ... WHEAT.-Higher than a week ago on both ot and futures, but lower than on Thursday Chicago, New York and St. Louis were all slight-

ly lower yesterday. Quotations in this market sed as follows: No. 1 white, 90%c; No. 2 white, 86c; No. 3 white, 75c; No. 2 red, 93%c; rejected red, 68c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, May, 93%c; July, 89%c; August, 88% c W bu. CORN .- Declined. No. 2 spot quoted at 341/2c % bu.; No. 2 yellow, 86c; No. 3, 33%c, and No.

OATS .- Higher. No. 2 white, 31 4c; light mixed 30%c; No. 2 mixed, 29%c. Market closing easy. BARLEY .- Market unchanged. Selling at a range of 75c@\$1 10 per cental for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 27,560 bu.; shipments, nothing.

CLOVER SEED .-- Prime spot, \$3 \$5 per bu. No. spot sold at \$3 00 per bu. Market less active. RYE .- Quoted at 50c per bu. for No. 2, and TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted a

\$1 40 21 45 per bu. middlings, \$13 50 215 per ton. Scarce and firm. BUTTER.—Dull and lower; fresh dairy, 12414c, old packed stock unsalable; creamery quiet

now quoted at 17@19c W b. CHEESE.-Unchanged. Michigan full creams held at 10 1 2@11c ? D., and New York at 11%

EGGS.—The market is dull at 11%c per dozen. Receipts of fresh are ample. EONEY .- Quoted at 10214c for comb. Extract.

ed, 7@9c. Market dull. HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$8 00210 00; in mixed, \$5@8; straw, in car lots, \$5 per ton. Mar-

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 89 per bu. for city handpicked mediums. Unpicked sell at \$1 2021 50 21 40 per bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are \$1 85 per bu. SALT.—Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.:

n quarter sacks, 72c. HIDES .- Green city, 4c % D .. country, 4c ured, No. 1, 4%@5c; No. 2, 323%c; calf, No. 6 :: No 2. 3c: yeal kip. No. 1, 4c: runners and

No. 2, 2%@3c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to quan-BEESWAY .- Onoted at 25@30c 30 fb. POTATOES .- Market quiet: now selling at 45@

5c B bu. for car-lots, and in small lots 50@58c bu. Receipts free. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, & box 3 50@4 00: oranges, Florida, \$4 25@4 75 % box. Messinas, \$4 00@4 25; California, \$4 00@4 25 bananas, yellow, & bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs. 11 @12c for layers, 15@16 for fancy. Cocoanuts, P 00, \$4 50@5. Persian dates, new, 5@7c P 15.

DRIED FRUIT .- Higher; quoted at 4% @5c fo mmon, and 10@10%c ? b. for evaporated peaches, 14@15c; apricots, 17c. APPLES .- Market poorly supplied. Quoted a

\$125@5 for good to choice. ONIONS.—The market is firm at \$1 80@2 7 bu In foreign Bermuda are offered at \$2 60@2 65 per

CABBAGE .- Old are out of market. New South ern held at \$4 50@4 75 for 2-bbl. crate and firm. POULTRY.-Live: Fowls and chicks, 8c 7 10. lucks, 87.9c; turkeys, 10711c; pigeons, 25730c

per pair. Spring chickens, 40@75c per pair. farket weak under large supplies. DRESSED VEAL -Quoted at 3@6c 2

PROVISIONS .- Prices are entirely without change. Quotations are as follows: Mess, new ... 12 00 2 12 25
12 50 2 12 6
6 6 6 6 6
6 6 6 7
10 0 10 4
6 6 6 8
6 7 8
6 7 25
8 00 0 9 25
8 50 0 9 3 Short clear. Lard in tierces, P D. Lard in kegs, P D... Lard in kegs, w m.
Pure lard, in tierces
Hams, w m.
Shoulders, p m.
Choice bacon, w m.
Extra mess beef, new w bbl.
Plate beef
Dried beef hams.
Tallow, w m.

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales t the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—30 loads: Five at \$14; four at \$12; rree a: \$14 50 and \$18; two at \$15 50, \$13 50, \$12 50 ud \$11; one at \$15, \$14 75, \$11 50, \$10 50, \$10, \$9 50 ud \$9.

99. seday—30 loads: Six at \$13; three at \$15 \$12: two at \$15 50 and \$14; one at \$14 50, 0, \$11 and \$10. dnesday—42 loads: Eleven at \$12; seven Wednesday—32 loads: Eleven at \$12, \$450 and \$10; two at \$13 50 and \$9; one at \$16 and \$15. Thursday—16 loads: Three at \$14, \$13, \$12 and \$15. Thursday—16 loads: Three at \$14, \$13, \$12 and \$11; two at \$15; one at \$12 50. Friday—15 loads: Four at \$15: three at \$14 and \$13: two at \$10; one at \$13 50, \$11 and \$20 50,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The receipts of cattle at these yards for the east week numbered 693 head. The quality averaged very fair, there being quite a few good cattle among the offerings. There was a good attendance of buyers and the market ruled etive at strong last week's prices. All changed hands and the market closed firm.

Merritt sold Sullivan 8 good shipping steers v 1,363 lbs at \$4 15 and 4 good butchers' steers 71,070 lbs at \$3 25. C Roe sold Sullivan 17 fair butchers' steers av bl2 lbs at \$3 50 and a mixed lot of 20 head of bod butchers' stock av 841 lbs at the same

Parks sold Sullivan 17 good shipping steers av 1,270 lbs at \$4.20, less \$5 on the lot.

Haley sold Stucker a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$8 and 6 coarse cows av 860 lbs at \$2 12 1-2

C Roe rold Sullivan a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$2 50 and 5 thin heifers to Kamman av 874 lbs at \$3.

Nott sold Sullivan 2 choice cows av 1,385 lbs at \$45.0.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$2.75.

Belt sold Sullivan 5 feeders av 890 lbs at \$3 and 6 stockers av 600 lbs at \$2.80.

Simmons sold Stomehouse a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$3.40, and 4 thin cows to Kamman av 1,087 lbs at \$2.55.

Hymas sold McGee 3 good cows av 1,153 lbs at \$3.20.

Naborn sold Kelly a mixed lot of 14 head of

\$3.20.

Nahorn sold Kelly a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3.

Bell sold Sullivan 11 choice butchers' steers av 1,043 lbs at \$4.20.

Kalaher so d Sullivan 3 good butchers' steers

Kalaber so d Sullivan 3 good butchers' steers av 913 lbs at \$3.70.
Williams sold Genther 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,062 lbs at \$4 and 3 to Marshick av 1,000 lbs at \$4 15.
Fritchey sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock av 842 lbs at \$3.40.
Shook sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 805 lbs at \$3.
Switzer & Ackley sold sullivan 6 good butchers' steers av 1,081 bs at \$3.75 and a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock to Reagan av 756 lbs at \$2.50.
Johnson sold Sullivan 5 good butchers' steers av 1,054 lbs at \$3.75 and 3 thin ones av 730 lbs at \$3.10.

13 10.

Reason gold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 896 ibs at \$.50.

Page sold Loosemore 5 thin cows av 1,110 lbs at \$250 and 4 feeders to Sul ivan av 825 lbs at \$250 and 4 feeders to Sul ivan av 825 lbs at \$250 and \$.500 an Williams sold Hersch 5 choice butchers' steer

williams soid derson 5 choice butchers steers av 1,036 bbs at \$4.15. Haley sold Knoch 2 choice butchers' steers av 1,165 bbs at \$4.5. C Roe sold Newton 6 s'ockers av 626 bbs at \$2.65 and a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock to Caplis av 870 bbs at \$2.75. Holmes sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 5.77 bbs at \$2.80 and 5 noimes soid Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 577 lbs at \$2 80 and 5 stockers to Sullivan av 714 lbs at \$3. Page sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 842 lbs at \$3. Johnson sold Flieschman 5 thin cows av 910 lbs at \$2 5).

lbs at \$2.59.

Sprague sold Kamman a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$3.35 and 10 coarse ones to Mason av 896 lbs at \$2.50.

Purdy sold Sullivan 10 choice butchers' steers av 1,158 lbs at \$4.

Beardsley sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers stock av 825 lbs at \$3.15. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 698 head The supply of sheep was not half that was required to meet the wants of the local trade, and ellers got about their own prices for them, which were higher than any paid this season. Glenn sold Young 10 lambs av 64 lbs at \$6.75 Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 120, sheared, av 79 lb

at \$... Watson sold Loosemore 73, part lambs, av 70 lbs at \$6. Reason sold Fitzpatrick 44 av 85 lbs at \$5.75. Newton sold Hiller 24, part lambs, av 64 lbs at Loosemore sold Morey 50, part lambs, av 8 toe sold Fitzpatrick 25, part lambs, av 71

Loosemore sold Monahan 25, part lambs, av 66 lbs at \$6. The offerings of hogs numbered 956 head There has been a decline in hogs during the past week week, both in Chicago and Bffalc Buyers were looking for cheaper hogs here, bu the supply was light, and as they had to have hogs they took what were offered at about las

week's prices.

McHugh sold R S Webb 59 av 184 lbs at \$4 20.

Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 52 av 184 lb at \$4 22 1-2. Watson sold R S Webb 25 av 175 lbs at \$4 25 Reason sold Webb Bros 35 av 159 lbs at \$4 25 Kalaher sold Webb Bros 17 av 139 lbs at \$4 25 Johnson sold Webb Bros 21 av 162 lbs at \$4 15 Loosemore sold R S Webb 15 av 168 lbs a

44 30
Johnson sold Webb Bros 53 av 169 lbs at \$4 30.
Church sold Webb Bros 77 av 166 lbs at \$4 25.
and 23 to "ulivan av 104 lbs at \$4.
Langeor sold R S Webb 52 av 175 lbs at \$4 25.
C Roe sold Webb Bros 33 av 136 lbs at \$4 20.
Clement sold Webb Bros 22 av 143 lbs at \$4 10.
Ind 16 to Sullivan av 96 lbs at \$4.
Page sold R S Webb 24 av 144 lbs at \$4 20.
Aster sold Sullivan 18 av 92 lbs at \$4 20.
Sprayne sold Webb Bros 20 av 151 lbs at \$4 20. Astley sold R S Webb 47 av 186 lbs at \$4 25

At the M:chigan Central Yards.

There was a light supply of cattle at the yards, and double the number would have ound sale, especially butchers' grades, which have been scarce at both yards this week. The demand was active to the extent of the supply and the market closed firm at the following

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450. ood steers, well fatted, weighing 3 60@4 30 od mixed butchers' stock-Fat cows; helfers and light steers . . . 3 203 6 oarse mixed butchers stock—Light thin cows, helfers, stags and bulls 2 4002 7 3 20@3 60 eal calves.... 2 00 44

McQuillen sold Wreford & Beck 11 good outchers' Steers av 1,055 lbs at \$3.85. C. Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 958 ibs at \$3.40 and 2 thin cows av 835 lbs at \$2.50.

Campbeli sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 814 lbs at \$2.70.

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed ot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 78;1bs at \$3.

Stabler sold Suilivan 12 fair butchers' steers av 1,035 lbs at \$3.50 and 2 good cows av 1,070 lbs at \$3.50 and 2 good cows av 1,070 lbs 183. Newton sold Wreford & Beck 3 choice cows

1,225 ibs at \$3 30. Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 nead of good butchers' stock av 837 lbs at \$3 50 thin cows av 810 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 stockers to McGee av 590 ibs at \$2 60.

Haywood sold Wreford & Beck 2 good butchers' steers av % 5 its at \$3 75.

Bordine sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 666 ibs at \$2 75,

Haywood sold wonahan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 600 ibs at \$2 75.

Sheep were in light supply and active demand The prices paid for the receipts averaged higher than any .his season, The prospects are that sheep will bring high prices until after shearing at least, and butchers look for a considerably higher range of prices through the ummer than they have brought for several vears.

SHEEP.

Stevens sold Monahan 11 av 109 lbs at \$5 50. Hill sold Burt Spencer 139, part lambs, av 80 lbs at \$6 :5. O'Hara sold Burt Spencer 72, part lambs O'Hara sold Burt Spencer 72, part lambs, av 75 lbs at 86. C Roe sold John Robinson 20 lambs, av 66 lbs at 50 50. Stabler sold Loosemore 42 av 70 lbs at \$5 40. Stevens sold Fitzpatrick 85, clipped, av 74 lbs at \$4 50. Roe sold Burt Spencer 34, clipped, av 76 lbs at \$4 69.

HOGS. The supply of hogs was not large, but suf ficient to meet the demand. There was only one firm buying, and they took the receipts at about last week's prices. The sale would indicate a little lower rates, but the lots were bought without sorting and this fully made up the difference.

C Roe sold Webb Bros 76 av 180 lbs at \$4 25. Haywood sold Webb Bros 28 av 163 lbs Hayword sold Webb Bros 61 av 145 lbs at \$4 20.
Ellis sold Webb Bros 51 av 140 lcs at \$4 20.
C Roe sold Webb Bros 30 av 141 lbs at \$4 20.
Stabler sold Webb Bros 23 av 141 lbs at \$4 25.
C Roe sold Webb Bros 39 av 173 lbs at \$4 25.
C'Hara sold Webb Bros 39 av 175 lbs at \$4 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 56.893 against 70.411 la week. Shipments 24,406. The receipts of cattl on Monday numbered 12,331 head. The suppl was am aller than expected and the market wa firm. The receipts were of fair quality, by heavy export steers were scarce and sold cents higher than on Saturday. Exporters bought largely at \$4 40@4 70. Shippers bought 1,012@1,626 lb steers at \$3 60@5 10, principally at \$4 05@4 40. Dressed beef men bought 607@860 b yearlings at \$3 50@8 85, and steers averaging 940@1,467 lbs at \$3 70@4 70, largely at \$3 95@4 3) One lot of 178 Nebraska steers, averaging 932 lb sold at \$3 90. Only six loads of Texas cattl arrived. The lot averaging 1,150 lbs and sold at \$3 80. Native cows sold principally at \$2 856 3. Stock cattle sold at \$2 50 23 85, bulk at \$3 30 Porice.
Holmes sold Brooka 6 good butchers' steers av
1,0.8 lbs at \$3.75.
Purdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 26 head of
fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3.
Georgia sold Sullyan a mixed lot of 15 head
of fair butchers' stock av 705 lbs at \$3. 370. The market was steady on Tuesday, ad-

hoice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs. Common steers,.... Fancy cows and helfers... Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs. Poor to choice bulls, 900@1, 00 lbs. Stockers and feeders. Texas steers.

Buffalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts 16,637, against 16,978 the previous week. There were 110 car loads of eattle on sale Monday. The market opened with a brisk demand and for all classes except medium weight steers which sold 10@15 cents sale of 1,400 to 1,475 pounds brought \$4 85@5 10 good heavy shippers, \$4 40@4 75. Mixed butchers' stock of good quality also sold well up, bringing \$3 40@3 80. Bulls for export were higher, selling at \$3 25 \$3 60. There was a very light business for the balauce of the week, and prices were steady. The market closed firm on QUOTATIONS:

Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 bs. 2 75@3 50 Michigan feeders, fair to choice... Fat bulls fair .o extra....

SHEEP.—Receipts 31,400. against 36,600 the previous week. There were 40 car loads of sheep and lambs on sale Monday. The market ruled firm and st ong for sheep and 10 cents higher for lambs. Wooled stock of common quality is selling slow and not bringing as much proportionately as clipped. Some 94 pound Michigan lambs sold at \$7.80, the highest prices reached this season. Common to fair wooled sheep of 65 to 70 lbs sold at \$5.65.50; 80 to 90 lb, \$5.75.66 15; 90 to 10 lb, \$6.25.66 40; 110 to 120 lbs, \$8.60.60 75; fair to good clipped sheep, \$5.05.50; choice to

Hogs. - Receipts 49,870, against 58,750 the pre fous week. There were to car loads of n sale Monday. The market was fairly a nd steady at the closing pri orkers and good mediums br , with light mixed lots all th



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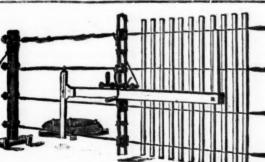
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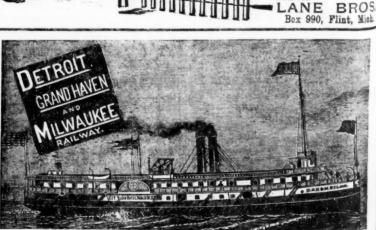


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Commencing on Monday, May 5th, the "old reliable" Detroit, Graud Haven & Milwauk way will again place into service their fast "steamboat express," which will leave Detro (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 p. m. This train connects at Grand Haven with its elegant st for Milwaukee, arriving there at 6:45 a. m., in time to connect with all trains for the Northwnew feature has been introduced by the "old reliable" which is that on their fast steexpress they will have one of Wagner's Parlor Buffet Cars, in which lunches will be sorrorder to all passengers. You canget as elaborate an one as you desire, or get a sandwich, as milk, cup of coffee or tea, or a lemonade. You can be accommodated according to your afferted the same of the same will no do appreciated by its patrons. The "old reliable" may well be called the banner summer followers. For information enquire at Company's City Office, corner Woodward and Jefferson as For information enquire at Company's City Office, corner Woodward and Jefferson av r at the depor, foot of Brush street, Detroit.

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